THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X---No. 78. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET---THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Sept. 19.

Condition of the Bank of England --Queen Isabella's Urgent Appeals to Napoleon.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By an arrival at New York, yesterday, we have European advices to September 19:—

ENGLAND.

The Bank of England--Its Condition and Management

The half yearly court of the Governor and proprietors in the Bank of England was held September 17. The Governor said that the directors had carefully gone through the accounts, and he had to report that the net profit for the year ending August 30 amounted to £584,369 8s. 6d., making the amount of rest or undivided profits on that day £3,618,596 17s. 1d. After providing for a dividend of four per cent for the half year, the rest would amount to £3,028,476 17s. 1d. The Court of Governors, therefore, proposed that a half year's dividend be made of four per cent., being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, and that the dividend be payable on the 10th of October next.

The Governor, in replying to various questions put by Mr. Jones and other proprietors, said that the capital of the bank upon which dividend had to be paid was £14,553,000. All the rest of the property belonging to the bank were the profits arising out of the bank's operations, and it was commonly called "rest." The rest was the undivided profits, which the court of proprietors long since decided should never be allowed to fall below £3,000,000. The building in which they were assembled occupied rather over three acres of ground, and its value was not included in the capital, but the branch establishments were. With regard to the rate of discount being different on long and short loans gentlemen of experience must know that a discount was a short transaction for a short time, and a loan might extend over a series of years, and the rate must be different. In 1866 the discount was 10 per cent., but the consols were only 2¾; railway debentures, in some cases, were at 5. There were deposits of a permanent character, which the board knew how to deal with, and there were also short deposits, which they might be called upon to pay and must be prepared to pay at any moment. As to the bank not having deposits, he believed the deposits had never been so large as—not, perhaps, at that moment of speaking—but over an average of the last six months. (Cheers.) No doubt the country would be benefited by money being lent to farmers, but it was not the province of this bank to lend it to them. It could only safely be done by the local bankers, and even to them it was a question fraught with grave difficulty. With regard to the rate of discount, the explanation was simple. Every one remembered that five or six years ago, that was a period ante to the crisis of 1866, there was a very great extension of credit, but those sudden and excessive extensions of credit were not always wise. The first effect of it was this—that those who embarked in business were suddenly called upon to pay their debts, and to do that they had to withdraw money from the legitimate operations they were engaged in, and that produced a crisis. What took place in 1866 had been miscalled a panic. It was a crisis arising from, and following naturally upon too wide an extension of credit, and this crisis out of its convulsions produced panic. Upon the 12th of May it was a banking panic, when people were seized with unreasoning fear for the safety of their money, and rushed to the banks and withdrew it, in many instances to replace it in the same bank, finding they did not know what to do with it when they had it in their possession. Then came a railway panic, when people t. ought that railway debentures of all kinds were not worth buying. This was succeeded by a commercial panic, when the trade came almost to a standstill; but through all this corporation had steered one steady course. With regard to the rate of discount, it of course depended very much upon the supply and demand. If there was a large sum of money to lend and a few borrowers the money must go at a lower rate than if the number of borrowers were greater. Whether the bank had too much money to lend or too few borrowers the result was the same. Some said that the bank might invest upon some other securieties, but they forgot that the bank had to pay on demand, and it would be useless to tell a man asking for his money that it had been invested in a safe and snug security.

The report was approved and the dividend declared.

SPAIN.

Queen Isabella's Urgent Appeals to Napoleon.

Paris (Sept. 18) Correspondence of London Times.

The Queen of Spain has carried her point, after a fashion and at the cost of her own humiliation. We already know that a very bad impression has been caused in Madrid by the news that she intended going to Biarritz to see the Emperor, when by the rules of etiquette the visit should be from him to her. A courtier named Count Ezpaleta was sent to Biarritz to negotiate the affair and found the warm support of the Empress, who must be rather amused by her former sovereign's eagerness for imperial patronage. Count Ezpaleta was still at Biarritz on Wednesday, and it was arranged that there should be an interchange of visits, the Queen beginning. Of course, when her Catholic Majesty sued for permission to go a second time to Biarritz it could not well be refused her, nor could the Emperor, being within two hours' rail of St. Sebastian, avoid returning the visit. But the aim will not be attained—not even the moral effect, which probably was all that the Queen and her counsellers really hoped for. Unpopular, and even detested though she be throughout Spain, she is still La Reyna, the Queen and chief of the Spanish nation, and Spanish pride is bitterly chafed at seeing her pay her court to Napoleon. The step she has taken will certainly not retard for a single day the catastrophe, of which the day is uncertain, but the occurrence inevitable. As regards any solid advantage to be reaped from the interviews, probably the Queen herself does not venture to hope for that. If while she and the Emperor were together to-day at Biarritz, or to-morrow at St. Sebastian, news were to come of a revolution at Madrid, and that half Spain was arming and rising, the Emperor, we may be well assured, would openly sympathize and condole, and might express every wish for her Catholic Majesty's triumph over her enemies; but would not further that triumph by the aid of a single bayonet, not even though the bait were held out to him of half the Spanish army to garrison Rome in the event of a Prussian war. The Emperor knows too well what such an offer would be worth. The reports spread of the readiness of the Spanish Government to send troops to Rome have already caused discontent in Spain, and especially in the army. It may not be generally known, but there is no country in which the military service of the Poatiff is in less esteem than in Spain. When the Italians took a great part of Lamoricière's army prisoners in 1860, and swept into their net French and Austrians, Belgians, Irish, and Dutch, and many other nationalities in large numbers, they got only five Spaniards. Cavour had inquiries made about these men, and out of the five three proved to be escaped galley slaves. In the present Papal army there are scarcely any Spaniards.

General Turon, a man of no mark, but who has never taken part in any *pronunciamiento*, goes as Captain-General to Catalonia, and General Calonze assumes the same post in Madrid. The resignations of Marshal Pezuela and Novaliches have been accepted. It must be owned that the Queen's Marshals do not stick very closely to her in the hour of difficulty. Marshal Manuel Concha is on his property near Malaga; only his brother, Marshal Pepe, is, or was very lately, at St. Sebastian.

The former editor of the *Guirigay*, M. Gonzales Bravo, will grace with his presence the interview of the sovereigns. M. Mon has gone to Biarritz.

NATURALIZATION

Proceedings in the Supreme Court This Morning.

The Records of the Court Ordered to be Thrown Open to the Public.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Supreme Court at Nisi Prius—Chief Justice Thompson and Justice Sharswood.—This morning the process of naturalization in the Supreme Court was interrupted for the purpose of considering the application for a mandamus requiring J. Ross Snowden, the Prothonotary, to permit the reporters of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH to have access to the records of the Court, for the purpose of giving to the public the names, residences, and vouchers of the persons of foreign birth who have been and are now being naturalized in that Court. When the matter was called up, Colonel Snowden addressed the Court as follows:—

'May it please your Honors:—I wish to call the attention of the Court to the allegations made in various newspapers and elsewhere, that the business of this Court is improperly conducted in the matter of naturalization of aliens, and to ask the opinion of the Court in this matter, whether the same has not been done under its direction, and in accordance with the uniform practice of this Court; and, also, whether I have not as its officer acted in accordance with the directions of the Court in all matters pertaining to this business?"

Judge Sharswood said in response to Colonel Snowden that the issue of naturalization papers had been in the presence of the Court, and had been conducted in precisely the same manner that he had during the past twenty-five years known it to be done. And Chief Justice Thompson added that so particular had Colonel Snowden's assistants been in the administration of the oath that several times they had stopped the proceedings to ask the advice of the Court upon the sufficiency of proofs offered by the applicants. This same Prothonotary had done the business of naturalization before four of the Judges of this Court, and always just as he was proceeding at the present time.

Judge Sharswood here further said that this was an occurrence of every four years, which he had witnessed twenty-five years in the District Court; once, in 1856, on a much larger scale than this year, and the course pursued here seemed to be the same as had been adopted there.

Mr. Wm. McMichael, one of the counsel for petitioners of yesterday, said, that without criticising the conduct of the Prothonotary, which he considered beyond his province, he would make a statement, and no application. A formal petition, in which certain voters of the city had joined, was yesterday made to this Court for permission to examine the records of these proceedings; and he would ask whether they were not entitled to that permission; and also, whether members of the bar had not the right of access to them personally, or through their clerks.

Colonel Snowden here remarked that he was always ready and willing to grant this free access to gentlemen when it could be done without discommoding the business of his office. On the first day after these proceedings had been commenced a gentleman, representing himself to be a member of the bar, had asked to be allowed to examine the certificates of naturalization as they were made out, and he gave that gentleman a seat beside him, telling him to copy at his pleasure the names and addresses of those applying for naturalization; and he proceeded to do this, leaving his place without any intimation from him to do so. So far as he was concerned any one was at liberty to do this as the business progressed; but as to those persons heretofore naturalized, the records were not yet made up. It was always the practice of the Court to make up this record after adjournment, for it was impossible to do it sooner. He was perfectly willing that it should be seen, for he had nothing whatever to conceal.

Mr. Lewis Wain Smith, also counsel for the petitioners, assured the Court that there was nothing in the petition intended to impute irregularity in the course of Colonel Snowden and such an inference was not desired to be drawn. But in such a large naturalization as was going on here, he conceived it to be almost impossible that some instances of fraud should not have occurred; and, therefore, in behalf of the gentlemen for whom he appeared, he would respectfully ask the Court to grant access to these papers to the reporters and others who should have proper reasons for seeking it. If the Court should so direct, these gentlemen would be willing to send their clerks, or pay reasonable fees, to obtain the information they desired, in time for the Presidential election.

Judge Sharswood replied that he could not say further than he had already said; the Prothonotary was the legal custodian of the records, and he could not order him to let them go out of his hands and commit them to strangers who might, possibly, carry them off. But he could see no objection to allowing these gentlemen to examine these papers in the presence of one of the Prothonotary's clerks.

Colonel Snowden remarked that he had not yet put his signature to the jurats; that it was the custom for the vouchers to appear, the jurats to be presented, and the oath administered before the Court, and then for him to put his signature to them afterwards in the office. But, this being understood, he would readily assent to any respectable person examining the bundles of papers in the presence of his clerk, who was at the present time in his little office at work upon the record.

Mr. Smith said that this was all that was desired.

The Chief Justice observed that this was a most unusual application. He had never known another such, made for the purpose of taking the records from the hands of the Prothonotary. It should be remembered that the Constitution provided for the appointment of a Prothonotary, and made it his duty to keep strict custody of the records; and it was greatly to the credit of such officer to refuse to allow them to go out of his keeping.

THE DEMOCRATIC COFFEE-POT.

More About the Naturalization Frauds --How Louis Uber was Provided with his "Papers"--An Interesting Endorsement by Hon. Samuel J. Randall.

About half-past 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a German was found in the neighborhood of Fourth and Vine streets in a high state of exhilaration. So exuberant were his spirits that Officer Agar, of the Seventh Police District, took him into custody and conducted him to the Station House, where he was committed on a charge of drunken and disorderly conduct.

On being searched, the pockets of the incoherent gentleman were found to contain three documents of a very interesting character. One of them was a small blue card, very much the worse for wear, reading as follows:—

DEMOCRATIC NATURALIZATION.

GIVE TO BEARER

ONE NATURALIZATION PAPER,

AND CHARGE COMMITTEE.

692. SAMUEL D. DAILEY, Secretary.

On the back of this card was the indorsement, in his well-known flowing chirography, of "Sam. J. Randall," below the name there being a private mark of some sort, quite indescribable.

The second document consisted of a petition for naturalization, the blanks having been duly filled up in a neat clerkly hand, setting forth that the applicant, Louis Uber, was a native of Wirtemberg, that he arrived in New York in the year 1853, that he was at that time under eighteen years of age, and that he had declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States. The petition was dated September 26, was duly signed "Louis Uber," there being a check mark opposite the signature in each case, but had not yet been signed by either a voucher or the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, nor did it bear the seal of the Court.

The remaining document was a naturalization blank, filled up in the same clerkly hand as the petition, dated September 26, but not yet signed by the Prothonotary, which blanks, in this condition, are supposed never to leave the custody of the Prothonotary.

When Louis Uber was questioned as to these documents, he stated to the officers that on the twenty-sixth, three days before his arrest, it should be remembered, he encountered two men on the street, one of them an American and the other a German, both of them being unknown to him by name, and one never having been seen by him before. Uber was handed the above-mentioned documents by these men, was by them taken into the office of a sugar house near by, where he signed the application by their request; and was then told that he was now a naturalized citizen, and that he would not be obliged to go into Court and swear to the papers, as he could vote on them as they were.

This morning Uber was taken from his cell, and on the character of the documents being explained to him, he went before Alderman Toland and made the following affidavit:—

Philadelphia, ss.

Personally appeared before me, one of the Aldermen in and for the said city, Louis Uber, and after being duly sworn according to law, did depose and say that said defendant *came to this country from Germany about the year* 1859 and was about twenty four years of age. On the 26th day of September 1868, some person unknown to defendant stopped him in the street and handed him some papers foreign and was requested by said person when taken in court to swear that he came to this country, *fifteen years ago*, according to said petition.

Sworn and subscribed this 30th day of September, 1868. (Signed) LOUIS UBER.

WILLIAM S. TOLAND, Alderman.

The signature to the affidavit was in the same hand as those affixed to the petition.

The papers were, of course, worthless at any poll in the city where an opportunity is given to challenge, and where the right to do so can be exercised with safety. Among the interesting questions that arise concerning the documents is one as to whether Louis Uber, if taken into court, would not have been induced to swear straight ahead to the truthfulness of the facts set forth in the petition, although they so pointedly contradict the facts as they appear in his affidavit before Alderman Toland. Another question arising is—How many papers filled up in similar fashion, without any regard to the truth, are daily sworn to and set afloat?

POLITICAL.

The Irish People after Brick Pomeroy.

The last number of *The Irish People* has the following:—

Finding that his indorsement of Renegade Kinsella, of Brooklyn, failed to pass current, the irrepressible "Brick" Pomeroy changes his mode of attack on the *The Irish People*. In last Saturday's *Democrat*, "Brick" states that the "price of *The People's* late radical flip flap was $5000;" and he gives Colonel Nagle as his authority for the statement. If we were to use the language of ordinary good breeding in dealing with such men as "Brick, we fear they would not clearly comprehend our meaning; but we desire to be unmistakably understood even by the *Democrat*, that we therefore emphatically assert that either "Brick" or Nagle has uttered a gross and impudent lie—we do not know which of them is guilty—they must settle that between themselves. It is true that we were offered $5000 by the Democrats if we would treacherously forget our duty to our country and support their candidates during the present campaign. But $50,000—no, not all the plunder that ever the Tammany Ring accumulated could win us from the path which duty points out. That, no doubt, was the origin of "Brick's" last slander.

Republican Majorities in Montana.

The Helena *Herald* of August 6 gives some election returns, though very incomplete. In Helena the Democratic majority was 244; Georgetown gave 20 Democratic majority; Trinity reported 5; Silver City, 4; French Bar, a small majority; Valley, 23; Greenhorn, 16; Blue Cloud, 20 Republican majority. The *Herald* concedes about the usual Democratic majorities throughout the Territory. The Helena *Post* of the 7th says:—

The vote in the Territory will not probably exceed two-thirds that of 1867, and there will be a still heavier proportional falling off in the Democratic majority. In Helena the Democrats expended largely in gas and money, and polled a full vote, but the outside camps voted light. Madison county has gone to the bad; the depopulation of that county, and the stand it has taken in favor of a hand-cart railroad having predetermined the old fogies would win the day. In Deer Lodge, to save the waning fortunes of the party, they put up the names of the most popular men they had, and withal the majority will be materially decreased. Our Democratic "cotems," can trot out their roosters, for it is the last use they will ever have for them, and they will all die of the "gapes" in November anyhow. When the returns all come in it will be found that the Democracy has received the hardest blow it ever had in Montana, and Republicans can telegraph East that we have gained a stronger position, and reduced the majority 500 votes.

Letter from a War Democrat.

General W. F. Bartlett, of Massachusetts, writes the following letter, which speaks for itself:—

PITTSFIELD, Sept. 26, 1868.—General F. W. Palfrey:—Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your telegram of this date asking if I "will take command of Massachusetts delegation to Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Philadelphia." I am no politician. If I were to be classed at all I suppose it would be as a war Democrat. And having been a war Democrat during the war, now that the war is over I most certainly desire peace—a peace that was so steadily fought for, a peace that was so fairly won. That peace would seem now to be threatened unless the men who surrendered unconditionally at Appomattox are allowed to dictate terms to the men who taught them, through four bloody years, that the way of rebellion is hard. I believe in the utmost liberality and magnanimity towards a fallen foe, and I would extend the hand right heartily in token of forgiveness and friendship. Such liberality characterized Grant's terms as General of the Army when Rebellion laid down its arms. Such magnanimity and charity will, I believe, mark his course as Commander-in-Chief. Believing as I do in the soundness of heart of the soldiers in Massachusetts, their devotion to truth, to valor, and to justice, I shall in peace follow with them, or, in line a chief more worthy, shall with pride lead them. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, W. F. BARTLETT.

FROM NORRISTOWN.

Republican Meeting in Montgomery.

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Sept. 30.—The largest evening mass meeting ever held in Montgomery county took place at Shannonville last night. Addresses were delivered by Major F. W. Yocum, L. C. Reeves, and George N. Carson. The line of mounted men and equipped footmen extended for miles. The whole country was alive and eager for the cause of Grant and Harrantt.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 30.—By the falling of the western wall of the Skating Rink last night George Gookin, of Chelsea, was killed, and Madison Putnam and Elisha Saville injured, but not seriously. They were at work painting. During the night additional portions of the wall fell.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Surratt Case—Probabilities of a New Indictment—Baltimore Democracy—Death of an Eminent Divine.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM WASHINGTON.

Death of Rev. Dr. Gurley.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Rev. Phineas D. Gurley, D. D., died this morning at the residence of Judge Casey. The funeral will take place from New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which he was the late pastor.

Southern Railroads.

Three Southern Railroad Presidents, at a meeting at Richmond yesterday, agreed on a new schedule, in order to secure more direct connections of Northern and Southern trains at Washington.

Surratt's Case.

It is not determined whether a new indictment will be prepared against Surratt in advance of the decision of the Supreme Court in banc, on the points raised by the District Attorney in his appeal from Judge Wylie's judgment. Meanwhile Surratt is at large, no warrant being issued for his arrest.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Counterfeit Notes on Philadelphia Banks Circulating—A Rebel Orator and the Democracy.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30.—Ten dollar counterfeit notes on the Third National Bank of Philadelphia are circulating here. One of them passed yesterday. They are skillfully executed, excepting the back, which is slightly defective.

Immense numbers of Boys in Blue are preparing to visit the celebration in Philadelphia.

J. E. Stewart, another Rebel orator from Virginia, addressed the Democrats at headquarters last night. He was down on the carpet-baggers, radicals, mudsills, white trash, and Yankees, and lauded chivalry (!) amazingly, boasting of Virginia as the mother of States, and the true home of the F. F. V. aristocracy, who were Isaac Seymour and Blair knights.

The Democrats hold primary elections to-day to nominate candidates for First Branch of City Councils. They are quarrelling lustily, and must split.

The Maryland Base Ball Club again played three games with the Arctic Club yesterday, for the Maryland championship, and won it—57 to 15—at the end of the seventh inning.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Catholic Arch-Diocesan Synod in Session.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—A Synod of the Catholic clergymen of this archdiocese is in session in St. Patrick's Cathedral in this city. Previous to the exercises of the convocation yesterday morning, the Most Rev. Archbishop McCloskey celebrated mass. The number of clergymen in attendance is about two hundred, made up of priests from all parishes in the archdiocese, which comprises the city and county of New York, and all counties in the State south of the forty-second degree of north latitude, with the exception of the counties of Long Island.

The proceedings are conducted with entire secrecy, no laymen being admitted. The business to be transacted is such as relates to the religious interests of the archdiocese, and the ecclesiastical government of the congregations belonging thereto. Prominent among the matters to be considered is the custom of giving picnics, balls, and like entertainments for the advancement of church purposes. Against these there has been a growing opposition in the Catholic community, and it is anticipated that the action of the Synod will be to put a stop to them. The Synod will close its proceedings at noon on Thursday.

FROM OHIO.

A Train of Cars Destroyed by Fire—Stabbing Fracas in Cleveland.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 30.—A train of ten cars on the Atlantic and Great Western Road were destroyed by fire near Urbana, yesterday, occasioned by an explosion in the forward car, supposed to contain nitro-glycerine. The engine was completely demolished, the engineer seriously hurt, and the fireman slightly. The cars were loaded with flour and pork. A house, a quarter of a mile from the wreck, was demolished by the concussion.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 30.—A man named Hoban was stabbed yesterday by a sailor named English, and died this morning. His wife was also stabbed, but will recover. The people are greatly exasperated and talk of lynching English and his accomplice, Whitmore.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 30—A. M.—The Money Market is quiet. Consols, 94¼ for both money and account. American securities are steady. United States Five-twenties quiet at 73. Erie Railroad, 31½. Illinois Central, 95¼.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30—A. M.—The Cotton Market is buoyant, and the sales for to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Sept. 30—A. M.—Sperm Oil, £94. Sugar quiet and steady.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 30—P. M.—United States Five-twenties, 73¼; Erie Railroad, 31¼.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 30—P. M.—Cotton buoyant. Flour, 27s. 6d. Corn, 35s. 9d. Provisions quiet. Tallow, 47s.

LONDON, Sept. 30—P. M.—Linseed Oil, £31 10s., in common casks.

HAVRE, Sept. 30.—Cotton, 123 francs.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1868.

There is rather more demand for money. Call loans rule at 5@6 per cent.; first-class commercial paper ranges from 6@7 per cent. per annum.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and lower. Government securities declined ¼@¾ per cent. 113¾ was bid for 6s of 1881; 104¼ for 10-40s; 112¾ for '62 5-20s; 109¾ for '64 5-20s; 109¾ for '65 5-20s; 107⅞ for July, '65, 5-20s; 108¼ for '67 5-20s. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 103¼ and old do. at 101.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 55½, a slight decline; Little Schuylkill at 44½, no change; Reading at 46¼@46⅝, a decline of ⅛; and Camden and Amboy at 128, a decline of ¼. 57 was bid for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elm'ra common; 40 for preferred do.; 33½ for Catawissa preferred; and 25¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 50 was bid for Second and Third; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh; 15 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 22 for Spruce and Pine; 10½ for Hestonville; and 28 for Germantown.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. 240 was bid for North America; 163 for Philadelphia; 131 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 61 for Commercial; 32 for Mechanics'; 107 for Southwark; 60½ for Girard; 31½ for Manufacturers'; 73 for City; 45 for Consolidation; 65 for Commonwealth; and 71 for Corn Exchange.

Canal shares were unchanged. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 20; and Lehigh Navigation, at 23½; 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 70 for Morris Canal preferred; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third stree

FIRST BOARD.

$300 City 6s, Old	101	100 sh Leh Nav	23¼
$100 do...58, '70	96	100 sh Sch Nav Pf	21
$1000 Pa R 2nd 6s	93¾	100 do	20
$2000 Leh 6s gold	86	100 do	20
20 sh C & Am	138	100 sh Read R	46⅝
9 sh Penna R	55⅞	200 do	46⅜
1 do	55⅞	100 do	46⅜
25 sh Lit Sch R	44⅝		

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	141¼	10·43 A. M.	141¼
10·03 "	141¼	11·00 "	141¼
10·04 "	141¼	11·38 "	141¼
10·17 "	141¼	11·42 "	141¼
10·23 "	141¼	12·15 P. M.	141¼
10·26 "	141¼	12·25 "	141¼
10·40 "	141¼		

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¼@113¾; old 5-20s, do., 112⅝@111⅞; new 5-20s, 1864, 109⅛@103¾; do., 1865 109⅜@110; 5-20s, July, 1865, 107⅜@108; do., 1867, 108⅛@108⅜; do. 1868, 108⅛@108⅜; 10-40s, 104@104⅛. Gold, 141¼.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¼@113⅜; do. 1862, 112⅛@112⅜; do., 1864, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1865, 109⅜@109⅝; do., 1865, new, 107⅞@108; do., 1867, new, 108@108¼; do., 1868, 108¼@108⅜; do., 5s, 10-40s, 104@104⅛; Due Compound Interest Notes, 119¼; do. October, 1865, 118⅛. Gold, 141¼@141½. Silver, 135@137.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113¼@113⅜; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 112⅛@112⅜; do., 1864, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1865, 109⅛@109⅜; do. July, 1865, 107⅜@107⅝; do. July, 1867, 107⅛@108; 1868, 108⅛@108¼; 5s, 10-40s, 104@104¼. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 141¼@141½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30.—There is not much spirit in the Flour market, and we reduce our quotations 25c. ₱ bbl. on spring wheat family grades. About 700 barrels were taken by the home consumers, in lots, at $6 50@7·50 for superfine; $8@8 75 for extras; $9@9 50 for new spring wheat extra family; $9 50@10 for old spring wheat do. do.; $9 75@11 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $12@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is worth $9@9 50 ₱ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is very little Wheat of prime quality coming forward, and this description is in fair demand at firmer quotations. Sales of red at $2 20@2 30, and 500 bushels amber at $2 35. Rye is firmer. Sales of 400 bushels Western at $1 60, and 800 bushels do. yesterday afternoon at $1·65. Corn is quiet and weak. Sales of yellow at $1·25@1·28, and Western mixed at $1·25@1·27. Oats move slowly at former rates. Sales of 2000 bushels at 75@76c for Western. Barley Malt is in better demand. Sales of 700 bushels New York at $2·20, and 1000 bushels Western at $2 25.

Bark is quiet at the recent decline. Sales of No. 1 Quercitron at $48@50 ₱ ton.

Whisky is selling at $1·50@1 55 ₱ gallon, tax paid.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 101; Reading, 92½; Canton, 46; Erie, 46¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 101; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 84½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 109¾; Michigan Central, 118½; Michigan Southern, 88; New York Central, 126¾; Illinois Central, 145; Cumberland preferred, 33; Virginia 6s, 53½; Missouri 6's, 92; Hudson River 137; 5-20s, 1862, 112½; do. 1864, 109⅛; do. 1865, 109⅝; do. new, 107⅞; 10-40s, 104. Gold 141¼. Money, 5 per cent. on Governments, 6 on others. Exchange, 8¾.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 30.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....54 | 11 A. M.....69 | 2 P. M.....72

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Br. brig H. J. Burton, Burton, Cork or Falmouth for orders, C. C. Van Horn.

Schr M. M. Pote, Abbott, Boston, Lennox & Burgess.

Schr Emma, Munroe, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.

Schr Amelia, Beebe, Providence, do.

Schr H. C. Brooks, Davis, Newport, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.

Schr L. & A. Babcock, Smith, Chelsea, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.

Schr Jas. Veldren, Cavalier, Boston, do.

Schr Jessie Wilson, Connelly, Boston, do.

Schr Curtis Tilton, Somers, Boston, do.

Schr R. W. Godfrey, Garwood, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.

Schr M. R. Somers, Somers, Boston, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co.

Schr S. & E. Corson, Brower, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.

Schr Pecora, Carll, Bridgeton, Rothermel & Co.

Schr Vrale, Mason, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.

Schr C. W. May, May, Boston, Scott, Walter & Co.

Schr A. S. Piercy, Smith, Richmond, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans via Havana 25th inst., with sugar, cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Schr Sarah, Cobb, 3 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.

Schr King Bird, Johnston, from Washington, D. C., in ballast to Workman & Co.

Schr Zouave, Short, 1 day from Jordan's Creek, Del., with grain to Jas. Barratt.

Schr H. C. Brooks, Davis, from Fall River.

Schr Ocean Bird, Kelly, from Boston.

Schr R. W. Godfrey, Garwood, from Boston.

Schr J. Veldren, Cavalier, from Boston.

Schr Jessie Wilson, Connelly, from Boston.

Schr M. R. Somers Somers, from Boston.

Schr Curtis Tilton, Somers, from Boston.

Schr S. & E Corson, Brower, from Boston.

Schr Vrale, Mason, from Boston.

Schr L. & A. Babcock, Smith, from Chelsea.

Schr Amelia Beebe, from Norwich.

Schr A. V. Burgen, Thompson, from Port Jefferson.

Schr Sidney Price, Townsend, from Salem

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Charlotte, Strachan, for Philadelphia, sailed from Hull, Eng., 18th inst.

Ship Hercules (new), Lincoln, for Philadelphia, sailed from Bath 26th inst.

Brig A. Gibson, Thacher, for Philadelphia, sailed from Marseilles 15th inst.

Brig Mary C. Comery, Comery, hence, at Gibraltar 9th inst., and sailed same day for Trieste.

Brig Brunswick, Dixon, hence for Marseilles, was off Gibraltar 11th inst.

Schr Clara Mark, Loring, hence for Genoa, sailed from Gibraltar 7th inst.

Schr Iona, Kendall, for Philadelphia via New Bedford, sailed from Bangor 26th inst.

Schr Frank and Nellie, Gage, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr Sarah Clark, Griffin, hence, at Newport 27th instant.

Schr Anna E. Safford, Hinson, hence, at Providence 28th inst.

Schrs J. B. Knowles, Scott, and J. H. Bartlett, Harris, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 28th inst.

Schrs C. S. Watson, Adams, for Pawtucket; J. B. Allen, Case, for Nantucket; Edwin, Tuttle, for Fall River; E. W. Wharton, Wharton, for New Suffolk; Minnesota, Phinney, for New Bedford; M. W. Griffing, Griffing, for Hartford; I. W. Hine, McLean, for do.; Fireaway, Kelley, for Boston; and Expedite, Clark, for Greenport, all from Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schrs H. D. Hedges, Franklin; L. Newton, Gray; and Lamartine, Salisbury, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 26th inst.

Schr American Eagle, Shaw, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 27th inst.

Schr Ellen Perkins, Eldridge, from New York for Philadelphia, at Newport 27th inst.

Schr Adamantine, Noble, from Newborn for Philadelphia, at Norfolk 27th inst.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Induction into Office of the New Provost—A Brilliant Assemblage at the Academy of Music—Address of the Recipient of the Honor, Provost Charles J. Stille, LL. D.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

At noon to-day the vacancy in the Provost's chair of Philadelphia's great institute of learning—the University of Pennsylvania—caused by the resignation of Daniel R. Goodwin, LL. D., was filled by the formal induction into that office of Professor Charles J. Stille, LL. D. The ceremonies took place at the Academy of Music; and never was that spacious building more densely thronged with beauty and erudition. The graduates of the institution gathered by thousands from every section of the land to participate in the occasion—and no better proof could have been afforded of the respect and veneration with which they who own it as their *alma mater* regard the aged college, than the presence of the scores of hoary heads which left its halls many years ago in youthful brownness. The fairer gender, also—which has always taken such a lively interest in the success of the institution—testified in hundreds that that interest had in no degree abated, by their gracing of orchestra, parquette, and balcony. Serene matrons were there whose hearts had palpitated with pride years agone at the graduation of that son who now fills an important station in the State, the pulpit, or on the bench; and coy, blooming lassies were likewise there whose brothers are yet reaching forward to the reception of their "sheep-skins." It is always a momentous event in the history of any college when a new President is inducted into office. Then, the whole progress of the institution from its very founding is brought plainly to remembrance, and the time is made one of general and heartfelt reunion among both under graduates and Alumni. Such was the case to-day. The past achievements and fair record of the University were all brought to mind, and her fair prospects in the future caused many hand-shakings and felicitations. Music also lent its aid in increasing the pleasure of the hour. Everything was happy, and all went well.

After the rendering of several airs by the Germania Orchestra, and the performance of the preliminary ceremonies, Dr. Stille delivered the following address:—

Gentlemen of the Board of Trustees, Ladies and Gentlemen:—While I am deeply sensible of the honor which has been conferred upon me by my election as Provost of the University, I enter upon the office with unfeigned distrast of my own capacity, and a most anxious sense of the responsibilities which such a position imposes upon me. I am not unmindful that I have been placed at the head of the oldest literary institution in the Commonwealth, and of one of the oldest in the country—an institution which has numbered among its pupils and professors many of those who during the past century have best illustrated our Philadelphia life. I know, moreover, that the authorities of the University, not satisfied with what has been done in the past, but in full sympathy with the intensest activities of the present, are now devising generous plans for enlarging its usefulness and extending its advantages, and that they rely upon me for aid and co-operation in giving those plans practical shape and direction. Such reflections, while they impress me with the magnitude of the task which I have undertaken, stimulate the devotion of all the powers I can command for its accomplishment.

I propose to-day to enter upon a most important department of my duties. I cannot forget that the University of Pennsylvania is preeminently a Philadelphia institution, and that we, as citizens of Philadelphia, have all a common interest in its reputation and prosperity. As it is clearly the duty of the Trustees so to enlarge and modify the course of instruction here as fully to meet the requirements of this age and this community, so it seems to me the special business of the Provost to direct public attention to its affairs by presenting from time to time some account of the manner in which the vast interests confided to it are cared for. I call these interests vast, for it seems to me impossible to overrate their far-reaching importance. To us has been committed the higher education of all those in Philadelphia who receive any liberal culture whatever. The number of young men instructed here, and the character of that instruction, must determine in a great measure, not, perhaps, whether Philadelphia is to remain a rich and populous city, but whether she is to become a cultivated, liberal, and enlightened metropolis.

It is not to be denied that in the history of Philadelphia opportunities for the highest culture have not kept pace with the munificent provisions which have been made for the systematic relief of every form of human suffering. The body has been, perhaps, more cared for here than the mind. But it was not always so. That illustrious citizen of Philadelphia whose name is identified with all the early effor

produce the best practical results. Of one thing we may be assured; the old exclusive classical system, in which we and our fathers were trained, cannot long hold its place in American colleges under the present conditions of American life. Whether this is to be regretted, is not the question. We are concerned with the undoubted fact. If we propose to control the growing American mind, if we are to bring it under the power of a liberal culture at all, we must employ for that purpose a different form of liberal culture from that in which former generations have been trained.

Now the Trustees of this University, recognizing this tendency of the popular mind, with which it would be hopeless, even if it were wise to contend, have recently endeavored to meet the unmistakable demand by modifying, after the example of other colleges, the course of study pursued in their own collegiate department. This they have done not with the view of lowering the standard of a liberal education, but rather of giving it a wider, deeper, and more comprehensive basis, and especially of associating it more intimately with the practical arts of life. In order more fully to understand what is proposed by this system, and wherein its alleged advantages consist, it will be necessary to glance at some of the forms of education which are presented to the choice of American youth. Perhaps in such an examination he may be able to find an answer to the question we hear so often asked around us—"What, after all, is the use of a college education?"

Every American child, as is well known, is now provided with a certain kind of education at the public expense. This education, as is also well known, is wholly elementary in its character, embracing none of those higher branches of knowledge essential to the training of scholars in the highest sense, for which the most enlightened governments of Europe have long since made abundant provision. Still, elementary as it is, a proficiency in it has now become essential as a foundation for success in all the pursuits of life, except the very lowest. To maintain such a system vast sums are raised by taxation, and for no object is taxation borne so cheerfully. For such purposes the city of Philadelphia pays more than a million of dollars annually, out of which thirty-five thousand dollars, or the interest of nearly six hundred thousand dollars, are expended every year for the support of a single High School. But valuable as this system is, and vast as are the funds raised for its support, it covers but a very small portion of the field of education in any true or broad sense. Its object, and its only object, is to provide for the masses that which in the conditions of American life is as indispensable to them as the food which nourishes their bodies. It leaves to other agencies the provision for those higher intellectual wants which must be supplied in some way, or the body politic starves. In any given country, the number of those who have the capacity, the inclination, or the opportunity to train their minds by a liberal culture bears, of course, but a small proportion to those who have been instructed in the mere rudiments, but still it forms the salt which preserves the mass from decay. Unless, therefore, the higher schools are maintained with the same vigor and earnestness which now characterize the support of the Public School system, the result will be a dwarfed, one-sided, and wholly superficial training, which may render a community very keen at money making, but will leave it totally destitute of all that tends to dignify, adorn, or elevate human life. A wide spread but most mistaken impression seems to prevail, especially here, that a college education may be a suitable luxury for the few, but that it is useless, and even pernicious, to the future career of the many. It is a lamentable fact that there are fewer of our Philadelphia young men receiving a liberal education in the various colleges of the country than those of any other city which approaches it in wealth and population. I cannot enter now into a discussion of all the causes which have produced a state of things certainly not very creditable to us, but I may refer to one or two of them, especially to the overestimate which is placed upon the value of ordinary grammar school instruction, and of the anxiety manifested by parents to place their children under special instruction without adequate preparation for that career in which they are to earn their future livelihood. No schools have been more largely attended of late than those which promise to turn a young man, at the shortest possible notice, and with the least exertion on his part, into a money-making machine. The rage is now for special, technical instruction, not merely in the ordinary trades and occupations of business, but in those higher branches of experimental science a successful pursuit of which requires at least as thorough and liberal training by way of preparation as is needed in any department of professional life. Out of this blind belief in the necessity of an early and exclusive devotion to mere money-getting has grown an exaggerated estimate of the value of ordinary school education. Many there are who are forced by their necessities to forego the advantages of a higher education for their children; but there are also, alas! too many who, from well-meant but misdirected zeal to give their children what is called "a start in life," deliberately sacrifice to Mammon those immortal powers which may be destined, if properly trained, to elevate, instruct, and govern mankind. The least harm that can happen to a boy thus suddenly and early taken from his books is, that he may become a mere specialist in his particular vocation. Happy is he if, with the disuse of his powers in purely intellectual pursuits, he does not soon lose all taste for cultivating his mind, and become as narrow and contracted in his views of all the great subjects of life as the limits of the particular trade or occupation in which he may engage. The excuse for thus dwarfing and cramping by deliberate choice the faculties of the young is, that such is the only sure road to wealth, and that wealth, at least in this country, is the great end and object of life. It is not true that an educated man, one gifted with the highest form of culture, must necessarily fail in gaining the best prizes of life. To believe it would be to distrust the providence of God, and all experience proves that it is false doctrine. In cannot be, after all, worth while to stunt a boy's mind in order that he may certainly grow rich. An American child should be trained above and beyond everything else as an American citizen. What would become of the country if all our young men were trained as mere specialists; if those who take part in our public affairs were mere lawyers, or mere doctors, or mere merchants, or mere mechanics? Where, may I ask, would the American nation be to-day if the College and the Church had not taught its citizens their duty? No, no! we cannot move a step in this world without encountering problems which require for their solution minds educated in a way wholly unlike this. An imperious necessity always exists for men of general ideas; for those who have acquired a knowledge of first principles, who are able to take comprehensive views of the great questions of truth, interest, and duty with which our life is filled; men in whom that masterquality of the mind, the judgment, is sure and well balanced; men who act wisely, or who teach others to act wisely, because they think accurately. The history of civilization is the history of the operations of minds like these. The world must have a certain *corps d'elite* who do the brain-work of their generation, and such can never be produced in a condition of society in which an exaggerated value is placed on the pursuit of mere material interests. I beg you will observe that in advocating the highest, the most generous, the widest culture as the best for young men, I have confined myself entirely to the practical aspect of the subject, as it relates to this country and to the present generation. I believe that such a system is eminently a practical system, if the attainment of the highest end by the best means be the true test of what constitutes the practical value of any system of education. Perhaps I may be permitted to refer to another test of its practical value, equally trustworthy—that of the experience of those who have been trained under a different system. While many misdirected parents blindly seek to provide for the welfare of their children by withdrawing them at an early age from opportunities of liberal study, the history of our country has been recently illustrated by the noble munificence of many, who, having received a limited education, and afterwards acquired wealth, have given by their acts the most emphatic condemnation of such a system, and have done all in their power to deter others from following their example. If there is one feature in our American life of late years more creditable to it and more characteristic than another, it is the vast contributions which have been made for the endowment and support of higher education. These contributions, amounting within the last five years to more than fifteen millions of dollars, have been made, not by men who have had the advantage of a classical training, by alumni of colleges, but almost wholly by self-made men, as they are called—by capitalists who, in their prosperity, have felt that no amount of money can supply the defects of early training, and who have proved the sincerity of their belief by taking care that future generations shall not suffer from the same cause. Thus we find a Peabody dispensing his wealth not to endow schools of technical instruction, but for the establishment of great libraries, for galleries of art, for the purchase of collections which shall illustrate the higher departments of science and the study of history. So a Cornell founds a university in the true sense of the term, in which instruction shall be given in all the sciences which go to make up the wide circle of human knowledge. So in our own State you find a Packer or a Pardee establishing courses of instruction, with reference, it is true, to a certain limited field of inquiry, but recognizing fully the truth that these fields cannot be properly explored without a thorough and comprehensive scientific training. The experience of the richest men in the country is uniform against the evils of a narrow and technical training for young men. No perversion of the truth is more strange than that which is so common with the unthinking, and which is shown in the habit of pointing to these wealthy men as illustrations of what can be done in this world without a thorough education. These men are held up as examples to the young to abandon their books and plunge at once into the strife of money-getting; but they themselves being the judges, the chief use of the wealth with which they have been blessed is to deter others from following in their footsteps. We have now to consider the counteracting tendencies which exist in our American life against the narrow and erroneous views of education to which I have referred. These are chiefly found in a system of liberal education, so called, meaning thereby a pursuit of those studies which are ordinarily taught in this and other colleges of the country. This institution is, technically speaking, a university, and not a college. It trains young men for the professions of law and medicine in faculties provided for that purpose; but those who study these are presumed to have been prepared for their work in the Faculty of Arts, or Collegiate Department, as it is popularly called, or by some equivalent means of instruction. We are now principally concerned with the education afforded in this Collegiate Department. It professes, then, to be a liberal education. By our charter we have the right to confer academical degrees *in artibus liberalibus*. We call it liberal, because its object is rather to train and develop all the faculties, to instil into the mind the germs at least of general truths, to show a young man the nature of the weapons with which he must fight the great battle of life, and how to use them. It recognizes the fact that the condition of the human mind, like that of the body, between the ages of ten and twenty years is that of growth, and that the great aim should be to give it during that period the kind of nutriment which shall insure a healthy maturity. It regards the period between these two ages as essentially one of preparation, to be employed not merely in laying a solid foundation, but in ascertaining the peculiar talent or capacity of the individual. It does not seek to stimulate a zeal for study merely from a love of knowledge in itself, but rather with a direct aim constantly in view, namely, success in future life. No doubt there have been periods in the world's history when the loftiest objects presented to the student's ambition had no concern whatever with the practical aims of life, when indeed the scholar and the man of business could have nothing in common in their pursuit of knowledge. The abstract speculations of the Greek philosophy in regard to the good and the beautiful, as well as a vast deal of the ponderous learning of mediæval times, had designedly no concern with the ordinary business of life. But now, the great end of every system of higher education, however defective any system may be in wholly attaining that end, is utility in its highest sense. If we advocate a liberal culture, it is not because it is the traditional system, or because it keeps up a learned class or a species of intellectual aristocracy, or even because it promotes a love of learning for its own sake, but because we conscientiously believe that it makes better clergymen, better lawyers, better physicians, better merchants, better manufacturers, and, above all, better, truer, more valuable citizens than any other. It is because we hope thus, to use the words of one of the acutest of living writers, "to train men whose intellect shall be a cold, clear logic engine, with all its parts of equal strength, and in smooth working order, ready, like a steam engine, to be turned to any kind of work, to spin the gossamer as well as to forge the anchor; whose minds shall be stored with the great fundamental truths of nature and the laws of her operations; who, no stunted ascetics, shall be full of life and fire, whose passions, kept under by a vigorous will, shall be the servants of a tender conscience, learning to love all beauty, whether of nature or art, to hate all vileness, and to respect others as themselves."

If you ask, then, why teach young men those things which do not pertain specially to their future profession—why teach him who is to be a clergyman, for instance, mathematics or natural science, or embryo doctors or lawyers the dead languages or history—the answer is easy. It is because, as all experience shows, the faculties of the mind are most successfully employed in any pursuit which requires the exercise of its highest powers when those powers have been trained in a knowledge of general truths, and especially in the true method of reaching them. It is because a complete mastery of any one science necessarily involves a general knowledge of the *relations* which it bears to all others. We hear a great deal said of the uselessness of much that is learned in college by men in after life, because they may have forgotten their Latin and Greek; and yet every sentence written by these men, almost every idea expressed by them, bears testimony to the unconscious training which they have received from these despised studies. You can no more get rid of the influence of a college atmosphere in after life, than the robust and healthy man can escape from the effects of base-ball and cricket in which he delighted when a boy.

Let us, if possible, get clear ideas on this subject of liberal education. It is not a fixed system cast in some iron mould. It has a standard which varies with the varying wants of the community, and, of course, is of very little value unless it is in perfect sympathy with the living realities of the time. If the principle of giving the best training for the work to be done is maintained, the methods employed in that training may be infinitely varied according to the needs of any given age. Scarcely any term has changed its meaning more frequently in history than that of liberal studies. Of the unpractical character in the modern sense of much of the higher Greek philosophy I have already spoken. In mediæval times instruction was given in the universities in grammar, rhetoric, and logic, and these studies constituted what was called the *trivium*.

Music, Arithmetic, Geometry, and Astronomy were taught in a more advanced stage, and these four subjects formed the *quadrivium*. A strange form of liberal education, certainly, according to our present notions; and yet, says an English author, "the *trivium* and *quadrivium* were so much admired by our ancestors that they imagined they comprehended all wisdom and learning. For whoever understood the *trivium* could explain all manner of books without a teacher; while he who was farther advanced, and was master also of the *Quadrivium*, could answer all questions and unfold all the secrets of nature." Since the Reformation, the Latin, Greek, and Mathematics have been, in England at least, not merely the foundation of a university education, but proficiency in them has been its great end and aim. But as the nineteenth century differs not only from the middle age, but also from the sixteenth, in many essential respects, so also there must be a corresponding change in the system of education to train men now to act well their part in life. It cannot be too often repeated that any system of education is worthless if it be not in harmony with the active life around it, unless it be, indeed, the express reflex and image of that life. Upon this principle the American college system has always been based, and the constant effort has been to watch the changing needs of the country, and to adapt itself to them. We have now reached a point when it may be said that two fundamental changes in the system have been generally agreed upon: First, a wider base of instruction; and, secondly, a recognition of the truth that to accomplish the highest results different minds must be trained in different ways; that while one class produces the best fruit when nurtured by a purely classical course, another is most successful when, in addition to an elementary course in the classics and the mathematics, a portion of the time is given to the study of the modern languages, history, and literature, and of the practical application of science to the arts. The system founded upon this principle is called the "Elective System." It is the one which has been recently adopted here with very great success, as shown not merely in the increased number of students, but also by the greater interest manifested by them in their work. It has at least this obvious advantage, that it affords to young men a choice of two parallel courses of study, both of which aim at common ends while striving to meet the different capacities of different individuals.

I have said that the authorities of this institution, in their efforts to enlarge its usefulness, desire to make it a University in fact as well as in name, embracing within its range instruction in all those departments of knowledge which help to make the useful man and the valuable citizen. I need not tell you that in one sense the number of such subjects is boundless; but practically we are confined, for the present, at least, to those whose distinguishing feature is their manifest utility. Hence we maintain a preparatory or collegiate department, because, in the truest sense, it seems the most useful for the object in view. So we maintain faculties of law and medicine, because lawyers and physicians are among the most useful necessaries of our modern life. There is another faculty in the University, established some years ago, with the same wise end in view, and of which we hear little—that of Arts, Mines, and Manufactures. This school, I am sorry to say, which ought to be the pride and ornament of Philadelphia, has never gone into practical operation, simply for want of suitable endowment. It is a burning disgrace and shame that this, the largest manufacturing city in the country, the metropolis of a commonwealth the number of whose citizens engaged in mining enterprises is greater than that so employed in any other State, should not provide for the young men who are hereafter to direct her vast industrial resources that thorough systematic and scientific training which is essential to any true success. We have here machine shops and industrial establishments of all kinds in abundance, where the practical details of the arts may be observed to advantage; but what we want is a scientific knowledge of the principles upon which these arts depend, and what we do not want is to be forced to send elsewhere for those who have gained the knowledge requisite to conduct intelligently our great enterprises. I am not unmindful of what has been done by the enlightened gentlemen who control the Franklin Institute, and, perhaps, by some other agencies in this city; but all that has been done has been limited in its extent, and necessarily imperfect in its system. These scientific schools have now become the indispensable appendages of every college in the country worthy of the name; and is it too much to ask of that wealthy class among us whose prosperity has been mainly due to success in manufacturing, mechanical enterprises, that it should endow here a school which would place our industrial supremacy upon a sure and permanent basis?

I have endeavored to present to you what I conceive to be the actual condition of things in Philadelphia in regard to higher education, and the relations which the University of Pennsylvania now sustains towards it. I have given but a sketch; you can readily fill up the outline. I have pointed out the evil; it is for you to apply the remedy. I am emboldened by the conviction that I am not the advocate of the private interests of a particular corporation, but that I plead for the common advantage of all when I ask you to support the only organized agency of a wide and liberal culture among us. This is an affair of city interest and city pride. The trustees of the University are only the agents of the community in this matter. It is for you to decide whether your children shall enjoy here those opportunities of the highest training which are abundantly offered to the youth of many communities of not one-fourth the population nor one-tenth part of the wealth of this metropolis. It seems to me that it is a just cause of reproach to us that, with a population of 600,000 souls, there are certainly not four hundred of our young men receiving at any one time a college education, or a thorough scientific training in our own schools or elsewhere. This is a less number in proportion to the population, I venture to say, than is to be found in any large city in the civilized world. It is about half that which exists in most of the countries of Europe, and less than that which is found not only in New England, but in the vigorous and flourishing commonwealths of the West, where the opportunities of education are steadily increasing with the increase of their material prosperity. Philadelphia has been called by one of her most gifted sons the Paradise of Mediocrity, and although there may be something cynical in such an opinion, there is also some truth in it. We have shown but little ambition to rise above the average standard in all we attempt. We have been content to produce average men, and for such productions average means have sufficed. Of late years, I am proud and happy to say, a better feeling has been awakened. Public spirited citizens have come forward, and devoted all their energies to proving that they at least do not believe that numbers and wealth alone constitute a great city. To such men we owe our public parks, present and prospective; the efforts that have been made to refine the public taste, to provide healthful recreation for the masses, to extend the usefulness of our public libraries and our scientific collections. All these things, let us hope, announce the dawn of a better era. While we hail its advent with gratitude, let us not forget, however, that all that can be done by these efforts is merely to add the Corinthian columns to the edifice of our municipal prosperity. Its foundation must be laid broad and deep in minds trained by a liberal and enlightened culture, or sooner or later the whole structure must crumble into ruin.

In what I have said of the importance of sustaining here a learned institution of the very highest class, I am prompted by no local or petty jealousy; I desire only that Philadelphia should assume before the world her proper position. I cannot, it is true, express too strongly the convictions I entertain of the solid advantages accruing to a city like this from the periodical absorption into the municipal body of a large number of highly educated men. But I do not put my plea on this ground. I abstain purposely from saying anything which would ask for the support of learning here, from a sense of its innate worth and dignity, nor do I hold up the example of cities whose proudest title in history is, not that they were rich, but that they loved and honored scholars. I confine myself to the more practical and obvious benefits of such institutions upon the communities in which they exist. Happily, I need go no further for an illustration of what I mean than to one of the departments of this very University of Pennsylvania, whose cause I am now advocating. Let me ask you whether it is possible to overrate the importance of the Medical Department of the University during the century of its existence to even the most vulgar and common business interests of this city. Surely, we have all a right to be proud of its long-established fame, which has placed it at the head of the medical schools of the country; but we may, if we choose, calculate the value to the material prosperity of the city of those vast numbers who have been and are still attracted hither by that fame in the pursuit of their medical education. I sometimes speculate upon the probable effect on this community had the Collegiate Department of the University been as successful in attracting students within its walls as the Medical Department has been. I do not think I go too far when I say that could we have sent every year, for the last fifty or sixty years, one hundred and fifty well-trained young men into this community, its whole aspect would have been changed, and a higher and truer civilization would by this time have penetrated into every fibre of its life.

There is one peculiar feature in the solid guarantees offered by this University for the education of your children which I must not omit to mention. I refer not now specially to the distinguished ability and high reputation of my learned and honored colleagues of the Faculty of Arts, nor to the advantages which a liberty of choice in the subjects of study gives to the pupil, but rather of the opportunity our position affords of preserving home influence over a boy during the most critical period of his life. Amidst the universal decay of the old-fashioned restraining powers over young men, the influence of home still preserves almost alone something of its original vitality. It is a most precious means of influence, and when faithfully exercised has, perhaps, more to do with the true education of a boy than all which he can learn from his books. We cannot be too careful, it seems to me, how we value it lightly, or substitute for it any other means of forming the character of the young. There are advantages unquestionably, so far as stimulating a boy's ambition is concerned, in separating him from his family, and forcing him to associate for four years with those engaged in a common pursuit. It must not be forgotten, however, that this common pursuit embraces not merely study and improvement, but all those occupations, some of them harmless, but very many of them hurtful, which boys when left to themselves are apt to indulge in. The simple question is, whether at this period of life home associations do not form a better, purer, more conservative influence in the formation of character, than the exclusive companionship of immature and unrestrained boys. There is nothing magical, let it be remembered, in the results of that sort of college life in which the students dwell under the same roof, and are subject at all times to college discipline. This system was originally adopted in this country not from deliberate choice, but from necessity, for in the villages in which colleges were first established there were no suitable accommodations for the residence of students. In the great English Universities it is an attempt to adapt a plan originally devised for purposes of monastic discipline to the uses of modern life. But elsewhere in Europe, young men are ardent and successful in the pursuit of liberal studies in universities where the dormitory system does not prevail. In Scotland, in France, throughout Germany, in Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, there is no lack of enthusiasm for learning among the students in the universities. These students do not live together, college discipline, in the sense in which the term is used here, is unknown, and yet they form relatively a far more important and powerful class in the community than they do in this country. I need only remind you that almost every measure of liberal political reform in the institutions of the Continent, since the downfall of Napoleon, has had its birth in the universities, and that the un-cloistered and non-community system which prevails in them has produced the greatest scholars of the age.

On the thirtieth of September, 1791, seventy-eight years ago to-day, the Legislature of this Commonwealth passed an act granting to the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania its present charter. By that act the powers which had been conferred by the Colonial Government in 1755 upon the College of Philadelphia were transferred to the new corporation. This original charter declares the motive of the grant to have been "a desire to encourage the pious, useful, and charitable designs of the founders of the College; hoping that it would prove, through the blessing of Almighty God, a nursery of wisdom and virtue, and be the means of raising up men of dispositions and qualifications beneficial to the public in the various occupations of life." Those who now manage its affairs have precisely the same pious, useful, and charitable designs in view as those which animated its founders more than a century ago; and they appeal with equal confidence to the community in which they live for the means of carrying out those designs. I trust that their appeal will meet with the same success as that of their illustrious predecessors. If contributions are now made for this purpose bearing anything like the same proportion to our present wealth as those made before the Revolution bore to the means of people in that day, we shall soon have here one of the best endowed institutions in the country, offering opportunities of instruction of the highest and most comprehensive kind. For reasons which I have endeavored, in part at least, to explain, the liberality of our citizens during the last three-quarters of a century has not flowed in this channel, and hence the Trustees have been forced to sustain the University on the meagre and insufficient means which have come to them from a former generation.

The field to be occupied by an institution like this is at least ten-fold greater than it was a hundred years ago, the cost of occupying it has increased at least in equal proportion, while no means have been supplied by the public for supplying this increased need. It is time that the citizens of Philadelphia should deeply ponder this condition of things, and apply the remedy without delay. A university, like a hospital, can employ, usefully, a vast sum of money. Human ignorance, like human suffering, exists everywhere in this world, and money is certainly never better invested than in efforts to enlighten the one and relieve the other. The Trustees of the University are about making strenuous exertions to secure here a permanent endowment of half a million of dollars. This is a large loan in itself, but it is not large when compared with the amount contributed elsewhere for similar purposes. We are in need of much here that money can purchase. We want room to grow in, the means to supply, as the need arises, new courses of instruction. We are growing now, and we want new and more commodious buildings, an enlarged *curriculum*, a scientific school of the highest character, additional professors in departments of instruction which we are now forced to leave incomplete. We want a good library, the best scientific apparatus, and all the modern means of illustration for our practical teaching. We want, in short, here a University in fact as well as in name. We ask you to give us such a university, one worthy of Philadelphia, as the best gift you can make to your children, and doubt not that they and their children's children shall "rise up and call you blessed."

CARPETINGS.

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At such prices as will INSURE SPEEDY SALES to close our copartnership.

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Invite attention to their stock of

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Of every character. Works of Birket, Foster, Richardson. New Chromo after Preyer, etc.

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Gallery of Paintings on free exhibition. 9 25 fmw3m5p

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PURE WHITE WINE & CIDER VINEGAR
GREEN GINGER,
MUSTARD SEED, SPICES ETC.

All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.

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Dealer in Fine Groceries,
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SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS. No. 1247 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult rupture; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weakness, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments. Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensions, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 12 9 wfm

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ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, *in bond* at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

EDUCATIONAL.

ELDON SEMINARY (LATE LINWOOD HALL), opposite the York Road Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.

The Fifteenth Session of Miss CARR'S Select Boarding School for Young Ladies will commence at the above beautiful and healthful situation, September 15, 1868.

Increased accommodations having been obtained by change of residence, there are a few vacancies, which may be filled by early application to the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery County, Pa.

Circulars, and every information regarding the school, given at the Office of JAY COOKE & CO., Bankers, No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, or as above. 8 3 2m

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, IN CARE OF Franciscan Brothers, LORETTO, Cambria County, Pa., four miles from Cresson. Chartered in 1858, with privilege of conferring degrees. Location the most healthy in the State, the Allegheny Mountains being proverbial for pure water, bracing air, and picturesque scenery. Scholastic year commences 1st of September and ends 29th of June. Land Surveying apparatus furnished gratis. Students admitted from eight years to manhood. Board and tuition, payable in advance, $100 per session. Classical and modern languages extra, $10.

References—Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Philadelphia; Right Rev. Bishop Domenec, Pittsburg; and Rev. T. S. Reynolds, Loretto. Music (piano and use of instrument), $25. 8 18 2m

HAMILTON INSTITUTE DAY AND BOARDING-School for Young Ladies, No. 3310 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. For terms, etc., apply to

8 24 tf PHILIP A. CREGAR, A. M., Principal.

JANE M. HARPER WILL REOPEN HER School for Boys and Girls, No. 1723 CHESNUT Street, September (ninth month) 21st.

Application for admission can be made at the room on the 17th and 18th, from 10 to 12 o'clock, or after the school commences. 9 10 1m*

CHESNUT STREET FEMALE SEMINARY, PHILADELPHIA.

Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYE will reopen their Boarding and Day School (Thirty-seventh session), September 16, at No. 1613 Chesnut street. Particulars from circulars. 8 10 s0 10 1

ACADEMY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LOCUST and JUNIPER Streets.

The Autumnal Session opened on SEPTEMBER 7.
JAMES W. ROBINS, A. M.,
9 7 mwf4w Head Master.

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 1324 SPRUCE Street,
will reopen on MONDAY, September 14. 8 29 6w

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will commence on THURSDAY, October 1. Introductory by Professor E. SPENCER MILLER, at 3 o'clock P. M. 9 11 9t

THE MISSES JOHNSTON'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1327 SPRUCE Street, will reopen (D. V.) September 14, 1868. 8 24 2m

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF PIANO-FORTE, No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, below Fitzwater. 9 4

PROFESSOR E. BARILI WILL COMMENCE his Singing Lessons on the 14th of September. Address No. 1102 CHESNUT Street. Circulars can be obtained in all Music Stores. 9 7 mwf1m*

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF SINGING. Private lessons and classes. Residence, No. 808 S. THIRTEENTH Street. 8 19 2m*

PIANO.—MR. V. VON AMSBERG HAS RESUMED his Lessons, No. 254 South 15th st. 9 15 1m*

T. BOWERS, TEACHER OF PIANO AND SINGING, No. 588 S. TENTH Street. 9 11 tf

BALLAD AND SIGHT SINGING.—T. BISHOP, No. 33 S. NINETEENTH St. 9 28 2m*

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
In the matter of WILLIAM H. BAKER and THOMAS FARLEY, Copartners, Bankrupts, trading as Baker & Farley.
Eastern Districts, of Pennsylvania, ss.
A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the Estate of WILLIAM H. BAKER and THOMAS FARLEY, copartners as BAKER AND FARLEY, of the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 530 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, in said District, on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1868, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Office of WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District. 9 23 w3t

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN BANKRUPTCY.
28th day of July, 1868, at Philadelphia.
The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of LORENZO FAIRBANKS, of Philadelphia, county of Philadelpaia and the State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
THOMAS W. PRICE,
No. 506 MINOR Street.
To the creditors of said Bankrupt. 9 16 w3t

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly airtight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 6 10 3

BOARDING.

NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET, CENTRALLY located, within two squares of the Continental and Girard House—An unfurnished
SECOND-STORY FRONT ROOM,
with first-class Board.
Vacancies for Gentlemen and Table Boarders.
Reference required. 9 11

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA,
No. 718 CHESNUT Street,
manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, etc., etc., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, etc. They also introduce gas-pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering, and repairing gas-pipes.
All work warranted. 3 11

WINES, ETC.

JAMES CARSTAIRS, JR.,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,
IMPORTER OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT
FOR THE SALE OF
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 4 11

LUMBER

1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK, 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA R. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1868.
1 13

"UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,"
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

ESLER & BROTHER,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING AND SCROLL WORK, ETC.
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1868.

PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST.

FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND LANTERNS,
Campaign Badges, Medals, and Pins,
OF BOTH CANDIDATES.

Ten different styles sent on receipt of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.
Agents wanted everywhere.
Flags in Muslin, Bunting, and Silk, all sizes, wholesale and retail.
Political Clubs fitted out with everything they require.
CALL ON OR ADDRESS

W. F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

"A REGAL DESSERT."

A new and beautiful Chromo-Lithograph, after a painting by J. W. Peyer, just received by

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Who has just received
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS,
NEW FRENCH PHOTOGRAPHS,
NEW DRESDEN ENAMELS,
LOOKING GLASSES, Etc.
3 15 FREE GALLERY.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 16 1

SOAP.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP
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QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP,
For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world! Has all the strength of the old rosin soap, with the mild and lathering qualities of genuine Castile. Try this splendid Soap. SOLD BY THE
ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, NO. 48 NORTH FRONT ST. PHILADELPHIA. 10 29 3m4p

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 88 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 12 3

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGE.]

POLITICAL.—An exceedingly large and enthusiastic meeting of the Union Republican citizens of the First ward assembled last evening, at the corner of Moyamensing avenue and Greenwich street, to participate in a banner-raising. The banner is a very large and handsome one, and contains medallion portraits of Grant, Colfax, and Tyndale, and the names of the local nominees. The stand was decorated with the national ensign and bunting, and hung with lamps and torches, while a large bonfire threw a brilliant light over the scene. The meeting organized by electing as President L. B. Thomas.

Hon. Charles O'Neill was the first speaker. In the course of his remarks he referred to the banner just raised, and hoped that when the election shall have ended his hearers will have marched to victory under that banner. The glad tidings from Maine and Vermont is sufficient to make the Old Keystone State roll up a Republican majority of 25,000 in October, and the victory then obtained will be but the prelude of one more overwhelming in November, under the leadership of General Grant.

Never before has there been so good a man on the Republican ticket as General Grant; and he doubted not that, at the expiration of his Presidential term, he will be found to be worthy of a position among the greatest statesmen of the country and the age. It is said by the Democracy that Grant is not a statesman, though he may be called a soldier. But Andrew Jackson was a soldier, and developed, after his election, into a statesman; and if he had been in the Presidential chair instead of Buchanan, there would have been no war. Along with Grant we have Schuyler Colfax, the most eminent statesman of the West—a man of the sternest integrity and largest ability, and these form a combination never before equalled.

Mr. Blair did not want Grant nominated; he did not like the military chieftain of the North to become President. He knew him, and as the friend of Mr. Seymour and the Rebels, he did not want him nominated, as he was aware that that was equivalent to an election. He then maintained that all the attacks of the Democrats upon the Republicans were made simply to draw aside the attention of the people from the true issues at stake, the great and vital issue of peace under Grant, or war and rebellion under Seymour.

Mr. O'Neill's remarks were greatly applauded, and evidently touched the understandings of his hearers.

Hon. William B. Mann was the next speaker, and his appearance was greeted with cheers. He prefaced his remarks with an allusion to the support he had always received at the hands of the Republicans of the First ward, and assured his hearers that so long as he had life he could never forget it. He then continued:—If this canvass was not a national one, but if the election was to be settled simply upon local issues, the citizens of Philadelphia would be bound by duty to elect the nominees of the Republican party.

The Democrats can find no tangible cause out of which to manufacture political capital, and they resort to the most miserable efforts to advance their cause; as witness the charge of neglect of duty on the part of the authorities and officers of the city in not arresting the murderer of Mary Mohrmann when all the evidence is directly opposed to the assertion. (He was here interrupted by the passage of the Berry Club of the Second ward.) He then resumed, saying, that no man who for years past had watched the workings of our detective system could withhold his testimony of its perfectness. He then illustrated the assertion by many instances, particularly of the arrest of Antoine Probst. How mean, then, is it for these people to charge remissness of duty on their officers!

He then referred to the naturalization conducted by the Democrats, asserting that they intend to carry the election by such means, and are buying up men like sheep. We are entered to support Grant and Colfax, but some are going to support Seymour and Blair. I should like to ask such an one what he expects to gain by it. Why, Blair says, "War, war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt." Blair means by war to return all to the Rebels that they lost by the war. Such are the words of Hampton and Forrest. Forrest, of Fort Pillow, who, when a mulatto was brought before him, a prisoner of war, asked him what he was doing there, and when he replied he was a servant of an officer of a Western regiment, drew his revolver, and, saying "we want no such men as you here," blew out his brains. And these are the men who are to get all they have lost.

They will get back slavery: and how? Seward issued a proclamation stating that the requisite three-fourths of the States had adopted the fourteenth article of amendment of the Constitution. Two States have withdrawn their consent. Now, elect Seymour, and you have a Secretary of State of Southern sympathies, and another proclamation stating that the article is not adopted by the requisite three-fourths, and slavery will be again an institution in the and.

The meeting was also addressed by William Moran and others.

—One of the largest Grant and Colfax meetings of the campaign was held last evening at the N. W. corner of Third and Queen streets, in the Third Ward. The enthusiasm was very great, and the speeches were listened to with deep attention. A large stand was erected, which was profusely decorated with tri-colored bunting and American flags. A large banner was stretched across the street, containing the names of Grant and Colfax, Berry and the whole Republican ticket. A fine band of music was present, and a number of popular and patriotic airs were played during the evening. The entire street was blocked up with sturdy Republicans, and a brilliant bonfire illumined the faces of all present.

A number of residences in the neighborhood were brilliantly illuminated, and the meeting was a decided success in every particular. About the time the meeting was called to order, a Republican procession, composed of the Campaign Club of the First ward, Tanners' Club, Berry Campaign Club, and Berry Rail Splitters, marched through the street, amid much cheering. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Joseph Heritage, who nominated for President, Eliab Ward, M. D.

The first speaker was Mr. William Moran, and he was followed by Benjamin L. Berry, Esq., who was received with cheers. He said:—

The workingmen of this district should be more interested in my election than anybody else, for the very reason that their interest has been neglected at the Navy Yard, Arsenal, and all other places of public employment. Positions have been farmed out to small politicians, to the disadvantage of our old Southwark citizens. Men whom we scarcely know have had the best places; the matter of qualification was not considered, but it was the price of their corrupt work at the election polls. We would have had at work now ten thousand men at the new Navy Yard were it not for your present Representative, Mr. Randall, who wanted no appropriation for the yard unless it could be controlled in his interest; Congress would have been willing, as I well know, for I was at Washington during the session, when every interest was made in that direction, and we could have succeeded if the party arrangements had not interfered. Now, my friends, the man who would allow millions of dollars to pass away from your honest labor, merely because he could not control the patronage, is certainly not the man you want to represent you. Recollect that the next administration will be ours. It will not be proscriptive, it will have nobler aims, it will give thousands of men employment through the yard, arsenal, and other public works. I will be your representative most assuredly, and that by your honest votes, but even if such should not be the case, you all know that Mr. Randall will be powerless in General Grant's administration to serve you even to a laborer's position in the Navy Yard. I will still represent you and guard your interest, and take good care that the Philadelphia naval station, with its arsenal and public works, shall have its full share of the public patronage. Our workmen have no superiors; that fact will be admitted at Washington, and full justice rendered us, so now you can all see the advantage to yourselves of falling in our lines and joining a party which has for its vitality the best living Democrats of the old school, in common with other patriots as its members.

Mr. Henry Bruner followed Mr. Berry. He said that he was formerly a Democrat, but what is left of the party now is only the rag-tag and bobtail of the community. In the first place the Democratic party was opposed to the war; in the second place they were opposed to greenbacks. They are now a shinplaster Democracy, and want to use shinplasters to pay the interest on the national debt. He was in favor of a return to specie payments as much as any Democrat when the proper time came, but he was also in favor of sustaining the honor of the country by paying the interest on the national bonds in gold, as the Government during the time of its great trial had promised to do. The speaker proceeded then to analyze the political character of Salmon P. Chase, and spoke ironically of the consistency of Seymour. The speaker was willing to meet, in open debate, any Democrat, and discuss before the people the political issues of the day. Mr. Bruner closed with the recital of several amusing anecdotes of prominent Southern Rebels and the negro population of the South.

He was followed by the Hon. Charles O'Neill, who made a short though telling speech, which was received with great enthusiasm. Other speakers followed, and the meeting adjourned with cheers for Grant, Colfax, and Berry.

—A large meeting of the Republican citizens of the Twentieth ward was held last evening, at the corner of Tenth street and Girard avenue, under the auspices of the "Boys in Blue." The speakers' stand was erected upon an open lot, and was quite tastefully ornamented with flags and lanterns. Several campaign clubs and companies of "Boys in Blue" came upon the ground during the evening. At 8 o'clock the meeting was organized by the election of the following officers:—President—Colonel A. W. Worrell. Vice-Presidents—Major David Faley, Captain Harry Robinson, Captain Thomas Ford, Captain George D. Stroud, Captain William Kocherspar ger, Captain William Warner, Captain J. W Carrigan, Lieutenant Edward Emery, Lieutenant G. W. Carpenter, Private Peter M. Cox Private Harry Munson, Private David Bruner Secretaries—Lieutenant A. H. Sauman, Lieutenant A. C. Southwick, Lieutenant George W James, Sergeant G. Waterhouse, Private John Diembaugh, Private Samuel Fish.

Captain A. M. K. Storrie was introduced as the first speaker. He began his remarks by alluding to the words of General Grant—"We will move upon the enemy's works"—and applied them to the onslaught of the Republican upon the Democratic party. He then reviewed the course of the Democratic party during the Rebellion, and showed up the manner in which it sympathized with and aided the Rebels. He alluded to the New York Convention, charging it with the endeavor to undo all that had been done during the war—to nullify the results of the conflict. He said that the Democratic party cared not for the blood shed by the brave "Boys in Blue," and that it consequently should not receive their support at the polls. Captain Storrie was followed in an eloquent and stirring speech by Colonel William T. Forbes, who, after hastening over the circumstances of the war, and asserting that the Republican party had achieved our victory in it, alluded to the efforts of the Democrats to repudiate the debt contracted in defense of the nation. He said that the greater portion of the bonds were in the hands of the poor, and that their repudiation would not affect the wealthy, but would fall with heavy weight upon the laboring class. He closed with an appeal to his hearers to do their whole duty in the approaching election, so that the defenders of the nation might receive the full meed of their valor, and that the poor might not be ruined by repudiation. He was loudly applauded. General Joshua T. Owen was then introduced. He began his remarks by saying that the Twentieth Ward ought to have a large Republican majority in this election; that it should not permit the Democrats to carry it by any, even a small, excess of votes. He referred to the inconsistency of the Democratic policy, during the war for peace, and now during peace for war. We have a Congress which has passed certain laws, known as Reconstruction laws. These the Democrats oppose. They were enacted for the protection of loyal citizens and the restoration of the Rebel States, and should be respected and carried into execution. The Republican party, which saved the life of the nation, and made these laws, is entitled to and will have them obeyed. We conquered a peace, and will now enjoy all its legitimate results. The General concluded by soliciting the support of all his hearers for all the candidates on the ticket. He said they should not "scratch," but vote the whole ticket. Mr. William Nicholson then came forward and delivered a brief address. The meeting then adjourned.

—The overwhelming Republican sentiment of the Congressional district of Chester, Montgomery, and Delaware was fairly represented yesterday in the great gathering at White Hall, Montgomery county. The honest and intelligent yeomanry of the surrounding country, appreciating the magnitude of the present crisis, and anxious to take part in the grand struggle for the unity and honor of the nation, came upon the ground at an early hour in large numbers. Vehicles of all sizes and descriptions were brought into requisition as means of conveyance to the place of meeting. The meeting was held in the centre of a large area adjacent to the railroad station, a large stand, neatly decorated with the national colors, having been raised for the accommodation of the speakers. In front of this stand the audience gathered with rows of vehicles in a semi-circular order on the outer edge of the meeting. A fine band of music added something to the pleasantness of the occasion. At 2½ o'clock Mr. John R. Whitney, after some appropriate remarks, nominated Joseph B. Townsend, Esq., as Chairman. General Louis Wagner, ex-Governor Pollock, A. Wilson Henszey, and others delivered addresses. During the evening one of the finest torchlight processions ever witnessed in Montgomery county took place. Among other clubs in line were Company F of the Campaign Club of Philadelphia, the clubs of the Tenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-fourth wards, the organizations of the Boys in Blue of Montgomery county, and a monster delegation from Delaware county. The display was of the most brilliant description. Cavalcades of splendidly equipped horsemen formed a new feature of the turnout. The number of men in line probably exceeded twelve hundred.

At 8 o'clock the meeting was reconvened. Hon. Charles H. Stinson, present Senator from the district of Chester and Montgomery, was the first speaker. His speech was an able review of the falsity and sycophancy of Democratic professions, and a withering denunciation of the heresies of that party. He impressed upon his hearers the deplorable results of Democratic success, and earnestly urged upon their attention the imperative necessity and importance of electing General Grant and ensuring the triumph of the reconstruction policy. He was followed by Hon. James H. Campbell in a telling speech.

THE ASSESSMENTS.—The following letter has been written by District Attorney Mann with reference to the all-important subject of assessment:—

The act of June 13, 1840 (P. L. 1840, page 683), section 5, provided that the "Assessors shall at any time ten days before the second Tuesday of October in each year, on the personal application of any claiming to be assessed within their proper ward, township, incorporated district, or borough, or claiming a right to vote therein, as being between the age of 21 and 22 years, and having resided in the State one year, enter the name of such person upon the said list in their office or possession."

This act was changed by a joint resolution of the Legislature, passed April 26, 1844 (see P. L. 1844, page 604). It was resolved, "That in lieu of the duties imposed by the fifth section of an act of the General Assembly, passed June 13, 1840, upon the assessors of the several wards and townships of the city and county of Philadelphia, it shall be the duty of the said assessors, in conjunction with the inspectors of the election in each and every ward, to meet fifteen days previous to the day of the general election, at the place for holding the ward election, for the purpose of adding to the list of taxable inhabitants prepared by the assessor the names of such citizens as are constitutionally qualified to vote, and who may have moved into their respective wards after the assessment, or who may have been omitted by the assessor; and said assessors and inspectors shall remain in session from 3 o'clock P. M. until 9 o'clock P. M."

An act was passed April 25, 1851 (P. L. 1851, page 725), section 5, making it the duty of the officers of the election to make extra assessment instead of the assessors. The act reads thus:—"That hereafter the judge and inspectors of such precinct or ward shall make the additional assessment as now provided by law." This was again changed by act of February 2, 1854 (see Purdon's Digest, page 944, section 94), which says:—"The duty of making extra assessments now enjoined by law upon the officers of the election, shall be exclusively performed by the assessors. The assessors of each ward shall meet for that purpose on the thirteenth day prior to the second Tuesday of October, annually, and continue their session from 1 o'clock P. M. to 10 o'clock P. M. each day, for three successive judicial days, and public notice of the time and place thereof shall be given by the City Commissioners."

The number of hours for sitting was changed by act approved February 14, 1867, as follows:—"That hereafter the sessions of the assessors of each ward of the city of Philadelphia, for the purpose of making extra assessments (under the seventeenth section of the act of which this is a supplement), shall commence at 10 o'clock A. M. and continue until 7 o'clock P. M., and so much of any law as is inconsistent herewith shall be and is hereby repealed." (P. L. 1867, page 206.)

It will be seen that while the officers to perform *those duties* have been changed, and the time of their performance also, no *change* whatever has been made in *the duties* to be done.

The act of April 26, 1844, applying exclusively to Philadelphia, distinctly defines the duties of the officers who are to make the extra assessments. They are to "add to the list of taxable inhabitants prepared by the assessor the names of such citizens as are constitutionally qualified to vote, and who have moved into their respective wards after the assessment, or who may have been omitted by the assessor."

The act of 1851, April 25, directs that this duty shall be performed by the judge and inspector of such ward or precinct.

The act of 1854 directs that this duty shall be performed exclusively by the assessors.

Subsequent legislation changes only the time of performing these duties.

The assessors, therefore, when making the additional assessments, are to add to the list only the names of such citizens who are constitutionally qualified to vote, who have moved into the ward or precinct after the assessment, or who have been omitted by the assessor; and I am clearly of opinion that they should not add to the list the name of any person who is not a citizen of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania.

Persons not naturalized are not entitled to be placed on said list.

CASUALTIES.—A man sixty-four years of age, who gives his name as Morris Bonaparte, was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday, with very severe internal injuries, occasioned by being struck by a locomotive near Chester, Pa.

Daniel Cannon, aged forty-five, was received with a wound in his hand, caused by being accidentally struck with a pickaxe in the hands of a fellow-workman.

Michael Maly, with his head cut by, as he alleges, his father's administering a Fourth ward castigation, to wit, hitting him on the head with a stove-plate.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—The Queen of Spain remains at San Sebastian attended by Carlos Mortiri, a member of the last Cabinet.

The *Moniteur* says Jose Concha is at the head of the government in Madrid, and that Manuel Concha is in command of the army in the field. They have both sent their resignations to the Queen. In their communication they inform her that her refusal to return to Madrid unless accompanied by Morfiri destroys all hope of checking the insurrection. The Queen has accepted their resignations, and has sent for the Count of Chesti to form a new ministry. She has also summoned a Council of State to meet at San Sebastian.

LONDON, Sept. 29, 10 P. M.—The following news was received from Spain to-night:

Espartero, Duke of Vittoria, is sick, and unable to take an active part in political affairs. General Prim is hourly expected to arrive with three ironclads off Barcelona, and it is believed that city will declare against the Queen as soon as the fleet appears. It is rumored that an insurrection has broken out in Madrid, and that the Queen has left San Sebastian and crossed the French frontier.

VIENNA, Sept. 29.—The Hon. Henry M. Watts has had an audience with the Emperor of Austria, at which he presented his credentials and was received as Minister of the United States at the Court of Vienna.

VIENNA, Sept. 29.—The *Wiener Presse* asserts that, by the advice of Von Beust, the Emperor Francis Joseph has declined to visit Galicia. The Governor of that province, who was unduly urgent in his solicitations, has been removed. Bishop Lense has been indicted for issuing an address against the laws passed by the late Diet.

The Harrisburg State Fair.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 29.—The State Fair opened at ten o'clock this morning. It is a success in regard to entries. There was a large display of agricultural implements, principally from the west.

The entries of trotting horses are large, embracing some twenty of the best running stock in the country. The articles are not nearly all on the ground yet. The whole number of entries is 3436.

The International Cricket Match.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—At the cricket match to-day the All Englands concluded their first innings, making 169 runs. The United States twenty-two then played their first innings, making 39 runs. The Englishmen commenced their second innings, playing until sunset, and making 44 runs for four wickets down. The attendance was very large.

From Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 29.—The Donnelly-Hubbard quarrel has assumed a new phase. Hubbard has withdrawn, which leaves Donnelly the only Republican candidate for Congress. His opponents are urging another convention, and the fight is likely to grow more bitter than ever.

From Wisconsin.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 29.—Mrs. Anna Wallace, of Richland county, was murdered by a young man named Neville, yesterday. He was caught by the people and quickly lynched. The murder was committed for money.

Honors to McClellan.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Committees of the Common Council and McClellan Legion waited on Gen. McClellan, at Jersey City, and escorted him to New York. Preparations are being made for a grand demonstration in his honor, on Friday night.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 29.—The Democrats had a grand demonstration last night, and a procession composed of twenty-five clubs, aggregating eight thousand persons. The streets were crowded, and the whole city was brilliantly illuminated.

From Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 29.—Enos Hopkins, Registration Commissioner, and others, arrested for issuing fraudulent election certificates, waived an examination to-day, and gave bonds for their appearance before the proper court.

From Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 29.—A locomotive exploded this morning on the Connellsville Railroad, near Everson & Preston's mill in this city, killing George Gilmore, a fireman, and severely injuring three others.

The Boys in Blue Coming.

UTICA, Sept. 29.—A large delegation of the Boys in Blue, headed by Colonel B. F. Haiser, left here to-night for Philadelphia, to attend the great mass convention.

From Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—The rear wall of the new skating rink, on Tremont street, fell this evening, killing one man and injuring two others. The accident is attributed to a defective foundation.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 29.—Arrangements are in progress, with good prospects of success, to establish a semi-monthly steamship line between Charleston and Liverpool.

From Scranton.

SCRANTON, Sept. 29.—Fernando Wood to-night addressed a large meeting in this city.

From Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 29.—The State Fair opened here to-day under very favorable auspices.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Indian War.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.

The following was received this morning at army headquarters:

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 28.—To the Adjutant General, United States Army.—General Sheridan has full reports from Colonel Bankard, who would start in for Fort Wallace on the 27th. He reports Lieutenant Beecher and Surgeon Moore dead and buried; also, T. W. Culver, Wm. Wilson and Lewis Farley, scouts, dead. He thinks at least seventy-five Indians were killed or badly wounded. The Indians are believed to be moving south. General Sheridan reports seven companies of the 5th Cavalry on hand and ready for service, and will keep every man at work to catch and destroy the Indians.

(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN,
Lieutenant General.

Army Orders.

Orders have been issued from the War Department to all department commanders to report, without delay, to the office of the Adjutant General, all officers under their commands who are incapacitated for duty. Habitual intemperance and frequenting gaming houses regularly are specified in said order as unfitting officers for duty.

The Indian War.

From information which has just been received here concerning the instructions to Gen. Sheridan, it is believed that he will, within the next two weeks, make such a movement against the hostile Indians on the frontier, as will put an end to the apprehensions of a general Indian war.

Consular Reports.

A letter received here from Alexandria, Egypt, dated August 24, states that the Viceroy of Egypt was then lying dangerously ill at Constantinople.

United States Consul Beaubocker, at Jerusalem, who has been absent on leave for a long time, will soon return thither and relieve Acting Consul Johnson.

The Forthcoming Debt Statement.

The public debt statement for September will probably be issued on Monday next. Judging from present information, it will show a slight increase over that of the previous monthly statement.

The Colombian Indemnity.

The republic of Colombia, formerly New Granada has paid into the United States Treasury about $238,000, leaving a balance of $3000 still due. The money is the indemnity to citizens of this country for spoliations, &c., in the Panama riot some years ago.

From Lancaster.

LANCASTER, Sept. 29.—A mass meeting of the Republicans of Lancaster county was held here to-day, which exceeded in numbers and enthusiasm any former demonstration held here. At an early hour people commenced pouring into town, and by eleven o'clock, at the time the first delegation reached the city, the streets were already crowded with people from the rural districts, coming in carriages and wagons, with flags, banners and devices. One wagon contained thirty-seven young women, dressed in white, to represent the States of the Union; another six-horse team represented the New York Democratic Convention in session; all the leading rebels and rebel sympathizers had representatives in the wagon, who were designated by names on their backs. As this wagon passed over the route, the regular business of an organized body was transacted.

The meeting was held on the grounds near the locomotive works, a short distance northeast of the city. Colonel Bear was Chief Marshal. Speaking was done at three stands, and addresses were delivered by Governor Geary, General Kilpatrick, A. F. Stevens, member of Congress from New Hampshire; James W. Patterson, United States Senator from New Hampshire; Galusha A. Grow and O. J. Dickey, Republican candidate for Congress from this district.

A most disgraceful affair occurred in the afternoon. While the meeting was being held a band of several hundred men, members of the opposition party, all armed with clubs, attacked and beat indiscriminately every person they found wearing any badge indicating attachment to the Republican party.

The attack lasted for upwards of an hour, during which a large number of persons were seriously wounded. Although the Mayor had employed a large number of special policemen to assist the regular force to preserve order during the meeting, these officers failed to stop the roughs in their bloody work. Stones were freely used, and the windows of all the business places in several squares had to be closed to prevent the glasses from being broken.

A Republican meeting to-night held in Fulton Hall was addressed by R. Stockett Matthews, of Baltimore.

From Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—Mr. Dawes has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans.

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 29.—Indications from all parts of the Fifth District leave no doubt that Richard H. Dana, Jr., will receive the unanimous nomination as the candidate in opposition to Gen. Butler at the Republican Convention on Monday next.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—The schooner Echo, from Halifax, anchored in Squam on Saturday. Her appearance excited the suspicions of revenue officers, who went on board, and found $14,000 worth of brandy and other liquors in the hold. The vessel was seized for smuggling.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—The opposition steamship Oregonian has arrived from Panama.

A meeting of leading citizens was held last evening, to devise means to aid the suffering people of South America, and a committee was appointed to collect funds.

A naval general court-martial has convened at the Mare Island Navy-yard, for the trial of some men belonging to the steamer Osippee.

A Victoria telegram says that there is considerable mortality amongst the Indians in that vicinity. The nature of the disease is unknown.

Flour $5 25@6 25. Wheat $1 85@1 95. Legal-tenders 71c.

From Canada.

TORONTO, Sept. 29.—Complete returns of the crops throughout Ontario have been published, and show, on the whole, that a good average harvest has been obtained.

OTTAWA, Sept. 29.—The government has under consideration the resolution of the Board of Agriculture of Ontario, recommending that the order prohibiting the importation of American cattle be repealed after October 1.

Important dispatches from Halifax were under consideration by the privy council yesterday, the nature of which have not yet transpired.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES....5 54 | MOON SETS....6 38
SUN SETS....6 44 | HIGH WATER....1 16

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
JOHN O. JAMES, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, JOHN D. TAYLOR. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Europa	Glasgow	New York	Sept. 18
Atalanta	London	New York	Sept. 19
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	Sept. 19
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 19
Aleppo	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 22
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 23
Austrian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 24
C. of Washington	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 26
Java	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 26

FOR EUROPE.

China	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 30
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 30
Spaldi	New York	Bremen	Sept. 30
Malta	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 1
Hermann	New York	Bremen	Oct. 1
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 3
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Oct. 3
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 3
Westphalia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 6
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 6
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 7
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 10
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 10

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Morro Castle	New York	Havana via Nas.	Oct. 1
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 1
Grenada	New York	Vera Cruz	Oct. 1
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 2
Santiago de Cuba	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 5
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 6
Columbia	New York	Nassau	Oct. 6

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Roswell Sprague, Lewis, Rio Janeiro, Merchant & Co.
Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Brig Star, Sparrow, Boston. J. R. Wolle & Son.
Schr Glenwood, Lawrence, Mystic, Ct., J. Rommel, Jr.
Schr J. C. Henry, Allen, Lynn, do.
Schr Village Queen, Thlotson, Providence, do.
Schr A. May, May, Boston, Weid, Nagle & Co.
Schr L. A. May, Baker, Boston, Sinnickson & Co.
Sl'r F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Sl'r J. S. Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr Tremont, Young, from Provincetown, with mdse to Calvin S. Crowell.
Schr Sarah Bruen, Fisher, from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to Bolton & Lloyd.
Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, from Jacksonville, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr S. L. Stevens, Studley, from Boston, with linseed to order.
Schr W. A. Crocker, Baxter, from Boston, with mdse.
Schr L. A. May, Baker, from Portland.
Schr R. Florence, Bich, from New Haven.
Schr A. May, May, from Boston.
Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co.

SAILED.

The Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company's steamship Tonawanda sailed at 8 o'clock yesterday morning for Savannah, with a full freight and the following passengers:—John Flynn, lady, and child; Mrs. Annie Leiglowerch and infant; C. V. Hutchins and lady; John Gillilan, Edward Nugent, Thos Duffy, John Lutis, J. C. Newman, Mrs. Elizabath Bostock, Chas Miller, Wm. Mason, and Garry Farrell.

MEMORANDA.

Barque David Nichols, Wyman, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 28th inst.
Barque Lilly, Cunnie, from London for Philadelphia, at Falmouth 16th inst.
Barque Lima, Cummings, from Sagua for New York, was spoken 28th inst.—no lat., etc.
Brig Open Sea, Coombs, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Brig Samuel Welsh, Hoecker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 26th inst., with 166,723 feet lumber.
Brig Thomas Walter, Robinson, from Cerena Key for Philadelphia, at Key West 18th inst., short of provisions, and sailed again next day.
Schr Gold Hunter, Price, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 26th inst.
Schrs Zeyla, Crowell, and May Munroe, Munroe, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 26th inst.
Schrs Henry, Dobbin, and Eliza and Rebecca, Price, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newburyport 26th inst.
Schr N. Jones, Ingle, hence for Machias, at New York 28th inst.
Schrs Right Bower, Rogers, from Boston; War Steed, Nickerson, from do.; Success, Richards, from Providence, all for Philadelphia, at New York 28th inst.
Schrs W. Barnard, Smith, and Hortensia, Norton, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 28th inst.
Schr Sabao, Lamson, hence, at Portsmouth 24th inst
Schr Marietta Tilton, Frizzinger, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth 26th inst.
Schr Joseph Clark, hence, at Newport 27th inst.
Schrs L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame; H. B. McCauley, Cain; M. Fillmore, Chase; and L. S Levering Corson, hence, at Boston 27th inst.
Schrs Sarah, Cobb, and Helen, Perry, for Philadelphia sailed from New Bedford 26th inst.
Schr L. & M. Knowles, for Philadelphia sailed from Beverly 24th inst.
Schr D. Gifford, Jirrell, hence, at Salem 27th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Barque Telegraph, Hanson, from Cronstadt, of and for Boston, before reported ashore in the Baltic, is a total loss.
Schr J. F. Simmons, of Camden, N. J., sunk off Cape Fear 26th inst., in 9 fathoms water; crew saved.
Schr Mary Milnes, of Philadelphia, was sold at auction in Newport, on Friday last, by Robert Sherman, U. S. Marshal, for $13,000. J. Baker & Co., of Boston, were the purchasers. She is five years old, three-masted, and carries 520 tons coal.
A lighter with 280 barrels crude petroleum on board, from the Norw. barque Andreas, from Philadelphia, took fire at Antwerp, on the night of the 14th inst., and blew up.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Sept. 26, 8 A. M.	Saturday, Sept. 26, 12 M.
Sunday, Sept. 27, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings, leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.	
Monday, Sept. 28, 10 A. M	Monday, Sept. 28, 2 P. M
Tuesday, " 29, 10 A. M	Tuesday, " 29, 2 P. M
Wed'day, " 30, 11 A. M	Wed'day, " 30, 3 A. M
Thursday Oct. 1, 12 M.	Thursday, Oct. 1, 4 P. M
Friday, " 2, 12 M.	Friday, " 2, 4 P. M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 11

FOR CHESTER, HOOK, AND WILMINGTON—At 8 30 and 9 30 A. M. and 3 30 P. M.

The steamer S. M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 and 9 30 A. M., and 3 30 P. M., returning leave Wilmington at 6 30 A. M., 12 30, and 3 30 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way.

Fare, 10 cents between all points.
Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat. 6 3tf

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.

Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (Sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Light freights taken.
L. W. BURNS, Captain.
4 28 tf

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 3 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.
Fare, 25 cents each way: Excursion 40 cts. 6 11tf

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs. for heavy goods; four cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon for liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge, except cartage.
For further information, apply on the pier to
8 28 6m JOHN F. OHL.

FOR HAVANA, WITH DESPATCH.

A 1 Clipper Barque SARREPTA, Winroth, Master, is now loading for the above port, and will sail on or about October 1.
For Freight or Passage apply to
WARREN & GREGG,
No. 134 S. WHARVES.
September 23, 1868. 9 23 6t*

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, October 3.
CITY OF NEW YORK, Tuesday, October 6.
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, October 10.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, October 17.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

	Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN		STEERAGE	
to London	$100	to London	$35
to Paris	105	to Paris	40
	115		47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

	Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN,		STEERAGE,	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.—EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.—The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low r

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier and Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum. One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1868.

The Supreme Court and Naturalization. This morning, as will be seen elsewhere in our paper, Justice Sharswood, after hearing argument on the subject of the publication of the lists of naturalized citizens, their residences and vouchers, granted the necessary rule on the Prothonotary to allow access to his books. Mr. Snowden expressed his entire willingness, and we will at once commence the publication in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of these most important lists. The value of these lists are fully appreciated by his Honor, and he very properly stated that he deemed it of great public importance that they should be made public. It seems hardly necessary for us to lay before intelligent readers the reasons which make these documents of such value.

In the first place, by the publication of these lists, with the residences, the executive committees of each precinct will see exactly who have been naturalized in their precinct, and will be enabled to investigate the legality of the so-called citizens. They can see if they have resided the one year in the State required by law, or if they have been imported from New York for the purpose of casting a vote. They will be enabled to find out the perjurers (of whom we have good cause to believe there are several thousand), and as soon as they present themselves will have them arrested. We know that in that case the Republican Executive Committee intend not only to arrest but to prosecute to conviction these criminals; so that some of them, at least, will get their deserts.

In the second place, the names of the vouchers being made public will enable the law officers to see who have been vouching for these patriots by the wholesale. When we find the same name appearing as voucher for a score or so of foreigners, coming from different nations, we will know there is perjury, and can take steps towards punishing the men who would thus make cheap the rights of an American citizen. All this will be gained by the publication of these lists, and they will be laid before our readers with all speed.

We cannot commend too highly the action of Justice Sharswood in this matter. We cannot state that it causes any surprise, for his reputation for honesty has been unquestioned and unquestionable; but he might, like some judges, have delayed the settlement of the case until it was too late to accomplish any good results. But by his prompt action, in so decisive a manner, we see that he desires heartily to have the frauds detected. It is but just to Mr. Snowden to say that he professed his willingness to do all he could to aid in the publication of the list, as soon as the Court intimated that it was best for him so to act.

Vance on Scalawags, Dogs, and War. WHEN Moses blessed the children of Israel before his death, of Zebulon he said, "Rejoice in thy going out!" This benediction is supposed to have had no reference whatever to the case of Zebulon Vance, sometime Rebel Governor of North Carolina, for Vance has determined "not to go out." In truth, he is quite as rampant as he was in the days before Appomattox. "Hell! blood! fury! thunder!" cry the radicals, according to Zebulon, "You are disloyal! you mean war!" While we repudiate the expletives of the irate ex-Governor, we confess that he comes very near the mark in what follows them. Zebulon "means war." If he does not mean war, what does he mean when he exclaims:—"I, Zebulon Vance, don't intend to live in a land where I am disfranchised, and I don't intend to leave it!" What does Zebulon propose to do, if he does not propose to fight? If he were familiar with the Scriptures he would take up his carpet-bag and depart with our blessing. But he evidently is not well read in Holy Writ, and he declares that he will neither live in a land where he is disfranchised, nor leave it. Then he must either die the death, or fight for his worthless life. For, as matters now stand, there is no prospect of his being enfranchised. He is too bloodthirsty for the ballot. Yet he longs for it, yearns for it, begs for it. Although lineally descended from his own grandfather—Zebulon asserts this remarkable circumstance as a positive fact, and we do not care to question it—although he has been governor, and "worn the first honors," he can't vote. And he don't intend to leave. Hence his mind is unsettled, and he divulges the fact that "the negro is naturally an aristocrat, and hates a scalawag." From all of which we infer that Zebulon regards himself as a scalawag, or something worse. But for all this disrepute, he don't intend to leave. "Did you ever burn a dog's nose with a cigar?" cries Zebulon again. No? Well, Zebulon has tried the experiment, and observed the curious result. "Every time he sees you he'll tuck his tail and travel"—the dog, not Zebulon, for Zebulon declares that he "don't intend to leave." Thunder! fury! and blood! man, you must mean war!

Historic Doubts.

IT seems a pity that after having become familiarized with the idea that certain characters have been heroic and others despicable, we should be obliged to reverse in many instances our verdicts, and in other cases have all our fond beliefs converted into doubts; but such is the fiat of historic research; everything is undergoing a severe sifting, the most trifling as well as the most important event of history is now investigated with a rigor to which olden times can offer no comparison. Motions for new hearings are now constantly being made. Whether the new verdicts will stand is another question.

Nero, whom we were all accustomed to regard as synonymous with wickedness, has received a very fine coat of whitewashing of late years, and the story that his grave was frequently covered with flowers is by no means overlooked in those who ask for a favorable opinion of his character. Henry VIII, frequently designated as the wife-killer, has also been taken in hand, and another and quite different idea of his character given by M. Froude. A nice contention is even yet going on between the adherents, or rather the admirers, of Mary, Queen of Scotland, and her opponents—the discovery of some letters of hers in a casket, now generally admitted to be genuine, having imparted a more favorable opinion. Julius Cæsar, taken hold of by Louis Napoleon, who, to a certain extent, inculcates Bonapartism, or rather a justification for sundry acts of Bonapartism by parallelisms with that period of Roman history, is also undergoing a severe investigation from which some good to historical truth may yet result. So difficult is the truth of history to be got at that if ever the allegations against certain historians are true that they sometimes sacrifice a little for effect, we think there is abundant cause for thankfulness even for this; for we must get some truth, some real facts of history in the midst of this fine word painting.

If we reflect on the difficulties of attaining a correct account of what is passing sometimes under our eyes, we think the worth of our observation is evident. When Sir Walter Raleigh was writing his history of the world in the Tower, happening to hear a disturbance outside he asked the cause. All his informants told the story differently. He was so disappointed that he threw down his pen, saying it was impossible to write a correct history of the world when it was impossible to get a correct account of what is passing under my own observation. Even some of the sayings of history which have become household words, merciless investigation has shown to be fables. Thus the famous La Garde ("La Garde meurte et ne se rend pas") attributed to Cambronne at Waterloo, was a few years ago, shown by a Frenchman to have been inserted by a M. Rougement, and published in the pages of the *Indépendant*. Talleyrand's saying that speech was given to man to conceal his thoughts," has been traced to Voltaire in one of his dialogues, and also a couplet by Young:—

"When nature's end of language is disguised,
And men talk only to conceal their mind,"

a similar saying, is to be found in "Southy's Sermons," and in Goldsmith's "Citizen of the World." The younger Pitt was for a long time supposed to have said on his dying bed: 'O, my country!" Lord Macaulay says it is certainly a fable. One of the wittiest of Talleyrand's sayings, that Louis Philippe having asked Talleyrand if he suffered; "Yes, like the damned," *Déjà?* which the dying man revenged by giving to some one near him some startling revelations. Yet the same repartee is contained in one of Le Brun's epigrams, and has been attributed, among others, to the physician of Cardinal de Retz.

Everybody has heard of the words of the Abbe Edgeworth to Louis XVI on the scaffold: "Son of St. Louis, ascend to heaven"—and yet when the late Lord Holland asked the Abbe he told him that he had no recollection of having said them! Even the pretty story of the English and French commanders bowing to each other and saying, "You commence firing first, sir," has been despoiled of its romance. The Duke of Wellington's "Up, Guards, and at them!" was also never uttered. He said so, we are told by the Chaplain-General, to the 85th Regiment, "You must keep your ground, my lads, for there is nothing behind you."

It seems hard, but even the verses attributed to Mary, Queen of Scots, beginning, "Adieu, adieu, plaisant pays de France!" which all romantically inclined people so much admire, have by the perseverance of diligent inquirers been brought home to a M. de Querton. The dreadful last crossing over the "Bridge of Sighs," so profitable to the writers of the grotesque and horrible, is also undergoing considerable revision, and a palace and a prison on each hand, disenchanted of much of its old fearful romance.

Richard the Third has been, by the active exertions of many recent explorers, relieved of the hump on his back, and also of a great deal of the wickedness imputed to him; but if we go on in this strain, example on example crowd on us so rapidly that we shall hardly know when to stop. So we shall reserve a great deal more of like gossip for a future article.

THE SUPREME COURT VACANCY.—Now that Governor Geary is in the city, we beg leave to urge him to at once fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court created by the resignation of Judge Strong. The exigencies of the situation demand that this vacancy should be filled at once, and we doubt not but that the unanimous choice of the Republican party of the State, if it could be tested, would point to the Hon. Henry W. Williams, of the Allegheny County District Court, as the proper person to be elevated to the bench. Judge Williams was the chosen leader of the party in the contest of 1867, and if none but the legal voters of Luzerne county had gone to the polls, he would now be on the bench. He is a man of deep and thorough culture, a lawyer of large experience, a jurist whose decisions have attained a wide celebrity for their impartial justice and intrinsic merits as exponents of the present state of the unwritten law. In every essential required for the proper discharge of the duties of the position he is fully qualified, and we trust that, before the end of the present week, he will be placed upon the bench, to which he will prove a useful and ornamental accession.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IMMORTAL FRAGRANCE.—FLOWers are ephemeral; they give their odor to the summer air and die; but in PHALON'S new perfume, "FLOR DE MAYO," the Glorious Queen of the Mexican valley bequeaths to fashion her delicious breath, an imperishable legacy. Seasons change; time rolls on; but the perfume of that toilet miracle is the same always; *este perpetual*

Sold by all druggists. 1t

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street. PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of $1000 each, at any time before the (1st) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

$2810]

OFFICE M'CLINTOCKVILLE PETROLEUM COMPANY, No 421 WALNUT Street PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15, 1868.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their Office on TUESDAY, October 6, at 12 o'clock, Noon.

9 25 8t* ALBERT L. KEEN, Secretary.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful. *black or brown*, sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf

CUSHIONS AND MATTRESSES stuffed with finest hair or feathers are subject to moth and dirt. Elastic sponge is not only a more economical substitute, but is superior to none of these inconveniences, is indestructible and is purity almost immaculate. 8 3 mwf]

OUR GRAND FALL OPENING.

Ring out the intelligence!
Open the doors!
The people are coming
As never before;
The public are rushing,
With rapturous burst
Of joy to our opening,
OCTOBER THE FIRST.

Great piles of Chinchillas,
And Cheviot Sacks,
And Overcoat Beavers,
For cheerful folks' backs;
And, while he's about it,
Each father enjoys
Getting coats, vests, and trousers
For all of his boys.

So low are the prices!
As almost to shock
The crowds of folks pressing
To look at the stock.—
So great the inducements,
That good people—all,
Are rushing for clothing,
To our GREAT BROWN HALL.

ROCKHILL & WILSON

RESPECTFULLY PAY THEIR REGARDS TO THE PUBLIC,

Inviting the Soldiers, the Sailors, and everybody else to come and buy just as much FALL CLOTHING as they want.

GREAT BROWN CLOTHING HALL,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street. First door above Chesnut street. 4 9]

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 6p

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS'., No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, 9 10 1m4p No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store, 820 3m4p No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

WE OPEN TO-DAY NEW LINES OF RIBBONS, SATINS, AND VELVETS FOR MILLINERY AND DRESS TRIMMING PURPOSES.

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, CRAPES LACES, and a general assortment of MILLINERY GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. H & D. STERN, 9 23 wfmlm No. 724 ARCH Street.

TEMPLE OF FASHION.

MRS. M. A. BINDER, NO. 1031 CHESNUT STREET, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

Just received, Fringes, Gimps, Satins, Velvet Trimming, Ribbons, Buttons, and Lace Goods in Thread, Guipure, Cluny, Valenciennes, Point Applique, Collars, Sets and Barbes, Coiffures, Handkerchiefs, White Waists, Berthas, Chemisettes.

French, Scotch, and Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, choice patterns, Jouvin's Kid Gloves. Bridal Veils and Wreaths, French Corsets, Hoop Skirts, notions and small wares.

Dress and Cloak Making in all their departments. Bridal orders executed with the utmost care. Mourning and travelling outfits and other transient work completed at a few hours' notice, at such rates as can not fail to please. 9 23 wfm24t

PERSONAL.

CAUTION TO THE PATRONS OF GOPSILL'S DIRECTORY AND THE PUBLIC OF PHILADELPHIA GENERALLY.

The inhabitants of Philadelphia, and more particularly the merchants, are hereby cautioned against paying any money or giving contracts for advertisements for the Philadelphia City Directory for 1869, as it has come to the subscriber's knowledge that a number of swindlers are going round the city with false representations for the purpose of swindling the merchants. At present Mr CHARLES McGILL is the only authorized agent for collecting advertisements, for which he is not allowed to take money in advance. The general canvass for names will commence on the first day of October, of which due notice will be given. ISAAC COSTAR, 9 28 3t Compiler.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

TYNDALE & MITCHELL, IMPORTERS OF FINE CHINA, GLASS, AND STAPLE WARES, No. 707 CHESNUT Street, ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5 p]

POLITICAL.

THE MANUFACTURERS,

MECHANICS, AND MERCHANTS

OF PHILADELPHIA,

Who are in favor of the peace and good order of a restored Union, and in favor of sustaining the National Credit, and of the ELECTION to the PRESIDENCY and VICE PRESIDENCY of GRANT and COLFAX, both honest men, of calm judgment and persistency of purpose, purity of character and patriotism of the most exalted kind, respectfully recommend our business men to assemble in Mass Meeting at CONCERT HALL, at 8 P. M., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1868, for the purpose of expressing our opinions upon the importance of the coming Presidential Campaign, and to take such action as will firmly establish peace, prosperity, and confidence in our business relations with the world.

Lewis Audenreid & Co
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Jacob Riegel & Co.,
Martin & Garrett,
Harrison Bros & Co.,
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Gillespie, Zeller & Co.,
Jordan & Bro.,
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John Ramsey,
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John Surgnor,
James Neely,
Wm. O. Wilson,
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Manufacturers.
Ulrich Schir,
Wm. McMullin,
George Johnson,
Thomas Plunkett,
John Wilson,
George Galbraith,
John Richardson,
Patrick Mangen,
Samuel Moodie,
Robert Thompson,
David Allen,
George McClure,
Wm. McClure,
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J. S. Gilton,
J. F. Meredith,
William M. Runkel,
Campbell & Pollock,
John Johnson,
John Harris, Jr.,
James M. Magee,
James Smyth,
Boothroyd & Coates,
William Buggy,
Thomas Kenworthy,
John W. Williams,
J. Jarden & Nephew,
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J. P. Hutchinson,
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J. H. Coyle,
Jas. C. Mulligan,
Thomas R. Gill,
Geo. V. Neville,
Saml. T. Canby,
H. C. Alexander,
Wm P. Cox,
Thos. Chesnut,
George Payne,
Wm. C. Young,
Jas. Doake,
James Dittie,
R. B. Ott,
Heaton & Denckla,
J. E. Stedfole,
Jesse Lee,
Jas. P. Wood,
B. M. Tettwell,
J. M. Simpson,
R. H. Harvard,
J. Y. Fino,
Nickerson & Mosely,
J. S. Winner,
Thos. Field,
Thos. B. Supplee,
Saml. C. Holmes,
S. E. Slaymaker,
Jas. Metzgar,
R. Moffett, M. D.,
M. Cambridge, Fry & Co.,
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James Armstrong,
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John Schofield,
Henry Beaver,
Wm. Dawson,
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David Floyd,
John Houston,
Francis Martin,
Wm. Wagner,
Charles Papp,
John Maier,
M. J. Yohn,
Charles Storke,
John Hausserman,
William Beattey,
Isaac Stead,
James Coope,
Wood & Rihl,
Pollitt & Madeley,
George Holland,
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James Davison,
August Rinke,
John Leufel,
Louis Stremmel,
Charles Boylan,
Gabriel Welf,
Frederick Laeh,
William Coleman,
David Cameron,
Andrew Wright,
Samuel Smyth,
Joseph Sloss,
John McCurdy,
Matthew Nelley,
John Hammilton,
James Martin,
James Brittin,
John Lyttle,
Thomas Bayland,
Andrew Blair,
George Berry,
James Craig,
George McDade,
James McDade,
James Davidson,
Wm. McAfee,
Wm. McClain,
James Scanlan,
John Scanlan,
Robert Steenson,
James McClellan,
Thomas Caves,
John Doerr,
Robert Savage,
Hugh Morrison,
Robert Beatty,
Wm. Lafferty,
Robert Dallas,
Joseph Allen & Son,

The meeting will be addressed by Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE, of New York, Senator ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., M. R. HARRIS, Esq., GEORGE L. BUZBY, Esq., E. HARPER JEFFRIES, Esq., JOHN PRICE WETHERILL, Esq., Hon. JOHN P. VERREE, FREDERICK FRALEY, Esq., and others.

1105 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29, 1868.

The Committee on Supplies acknowledge the following additional contributions to feed "The Boys in Blue":—

W. M Scott, cheese.
Warner, Rhodes & Co., mustard.
Lippincott & Trotter, coffee.
George C Naphy, cash.
Levin & Brother, herring.
W. Murphy, herring.
Crowell & Collins, cash.
Retticher & Cloud, cheese.
Kennedy & Stairs, codfish.
Trimble & St. Clair, coffee.
E. C. Eby & Co., rice.
G. F. Wardell, rice.
Boyd & Co., crackers.
Darrah & Elwell, hams and pickles.
Collected, flour and butter.
Mrs. R. Harmer, sugar.

Citizens are again requested to send in at once any contributions, either money or provisions, to the Committee, at National Hall, MARKET Street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, from 7 A. M. till 5 P. M. JAMES B. RONEY, Chairman.
THOMPSON REYNOLDS, Secretary.

The FINANCE and SUPPLY COMMITTEES will report promptly at 4 o'clock THIS AFTERNOON, at NATIONAL CLUB ROOMS.
HENRY D. MOORE, Chairman.
R. R. CORSON, Secretary. 1t

TO THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA.

During the National Convention of the "Boys in Blue," about to assemble here, will be a grand procession, in which all the soldiers will desire to take part. Among the strangers who come to us as guests there will be a number who have lost a limb in the defense of the nation. In order that these patriots may not be debarred from participating in the demonstration, the following gentlemen have been appointed a committee to solicit from our citizens the use of ambulances, private carriages, or other conveyances:—

LEWIS WALN SMITH, Esq., Chairman,
GENERAL LOUIS WAGNER,
ANDREW HAGUE, Esq.

The Committee confidently appeal to the unfailing patriotism and liberality of Philadelphians to contribute to the success of the movement.
HENRY D. MOORE, President.
ROBERT R. CORSON, Secretary.

Communications should be addressed to the Chairman of the Committee, 9 29 2t No. 1105 CHESNUT Street.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILOR NATIONAL CONVENTION, OCTOBER 1 AND 2, 1868.

The citizens of Philadelphia who during the late armed Rebellion munificently supplied provisions to our Comrades of the Army and Navy; who tenderly relieved them in their sickness and wounds; who generously supported their widows and orphans; and who, by their votes, their influence, and their means nobly sustained the honor and integrity of the National Union—are now requested to decorate their residences and places of business on the 1st and 2d days of October proximo, when the Soldiers and Sailors of the Republic will assemble in Mass Convention, at Independence Hall, to reaffirm the principles for which they fought

SAM. B. WYLIE MITCHELL,
ROBERT L. BODINE,
JAMES W. LATTA,
9 26 4t Committee on Flags, Decorations, Etc.

HEADQUARTERS UNION REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

GRANT AND COLFAX.

The Chief Marshals of all the Campaign Clubs throughout the city are requested to meet (or send a representative) on

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, September 30, at 8 o'clock, to No. 1105 CHESNUT Street,

to make arrangements to participate in the Great Demonstration of the

"BOYS IN BLUE," On FRIDAY EVENING, October 2.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.
JOHN L. HILL, A. M. WALKINSHAW, } Secretaries. 1t

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.

ORDER No. 12.

1. The Club will assemble WEDNESDAY, Sept. 30, 1868, at 7 o'clock P. M., sharp, for parade and to attend the First Congressional Mass Meeting, FIFTH and WASHINGTON Avenue.

By order of BENJAMIN L. TAYLOR, Chief Marshal.

EZRA LUKENS, HENRY TODD, } Assistant Marshals. 1t

1105 CHESNUT STREET, SEPTEMBER 30, 1868.

The COMMITTEE of the UNION VOLUNTEER REFRESHMENT SALOON will be at NATIONAL HALL all of TO-DAY and TO-MORROW, to receive contributions of Provisions to feed the Boys in Blue.

JAMES B. RONEY, 1t Chairman Committee.

BOARDING.

TWO THIRD-STORY FURNISHED ROOMS and second-story back room unfurnished, for rent, with first class board. Location PINE Street, above Ninth. Address "S. B.," at this office. 1t*

DRY GOODS.

NEW AND ELEGANT GOODS FOR THE AUTUMN AND WINTER, 1868.

We are now prepared to offer our

Splendid Stock of New and Fashionable Goods,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

CHAMELEON SILKS, STRIPE SILKS,
SPLENDID QUALITY COLORED SILKS,
SUPERIOR BLACK SILKS,
CHAMELEON SILK BERGES,
CHAMELEON POPLINS,
PLAID BROS.' IRISH POPLINS,
FRENCH SILK POPLINS,
SILK EPINGLINE,
HEAVY CORDED POPLINS,

With a great variety of NEW FABRICS FOR LADIES' HOUSE DRESSES and WALKING SUITS

AT SUCH PRICES AS WILL INSURE RAPID SALES,

Thus offering extraordinary inducements to Ladies to select from our large Stock of

THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION.

Ladies can have their Dresses made to order at the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable styles.

EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET, 9 28 mwf3t4p PHILADELPHIA.

CLOAKS.

CLOAK OPENING.

THURSDAY, October 1, 1868.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER

Respectfully announce their display of

PROMENADE AND OPERA CLOAKS, SACQUES, CIRCULARS, AND SUITS AS ABOVE.

By the employment of acknowledged taste, and with increased facilities in this Department, combined with the advantages of a cheap location for conducting our business, we are prepared to offer decided advantages to buyers.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER, NOS. 450, 452, AND 454 N. SECOND STREET, 9 30 3t ABOVE WILLOW.

SUITS, MANTILLAS, ETC.

OPENING.

J. M. HAFLEIGH, Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St., WILL OPEN LADIES' SUITS AND MANTILLAS, WEDNESDAY, September 30.

BONNETS, ETC.

BONNET OPENING.

J. M. HAFLEIGH, Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St., WILL EXHIBIT FRENCH BONNETS and HATS Wednesday, September 30.

WOOD & CARY.

OPENING OF FALL and WINTER BONNETS

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1868,

No. 725 CHESNUT Street,

9 29 tfrp

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—Fall Meeting. THURSDAY, October 1st. Mile Heats, best three in five, to wagon. Good day and track. Horses to start at 2 o'clock P. M precisely.

J. Turner enters s. g. Harry D.
R. P. Stetson enters b. m. Gazelle.
J. Russell enters s. g. Frank.
Owner enters b. g. Little Pet.
B. D. Stetson enters s. m. Lady Lightfoot.

The privilege of a member introducing a male friend without pay is suspended.
Admission, $1. 1t

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The "Jealous Wife" at the Arch.

There are few more entertaining comedies than George Colman's *Jealous Wife*, which was given at the Arch Street Theatre last evening. The plot is artistic and skilfully carried out, the dialogue is brilliant from the beginning to the end, and the characters are strongly defined, so that the actors have a fair chance to do themselves justice. The part of "Mrs. Oakley," in particular, is a capital one for a talented actress, and it was admirably filled by Mrs. Drew, who personated the unjustly suspicious wife to the life. The scenes between "Mrs. Oakley" and her husband are replete with telling points, which, without being overdone, were given in a style that the audience was quick to appreciate. The performance last night was even more spirited than on the previous evening, and the actors appeared to be in better accord with each other. Mr. James, as "Charles Oakley," managed to use his voice so that the audience had the benefit of it, and Mr. Everly personated "Lord Trinket"—a part somewhat out of his usual line, by the way—remarkably well. We were not quite able to determine whether Mr. Craig was not well up in his lines, or whether he did not have a very clear comprehension of the requirements of the character of "Sir Harry Beagle," but we are strongly inclined to the latter opinion. Mr. Craig at times does some pretty good things in the way of farce and burlesque acting, and that he has more than usual talent is undeniable, but as far as legitimate comedy is concerned he appears to be the merest novice, and we have seen better performances by actors of not half his ability. The present opportunity is one that this gentleman ought to improve, if he has any desire whatever to make his mark as a comedian, and the worst point in his performance last evening, in our eyes, was that he did not seem to be inclined even to make an effort to do justice to the *role* entrusted to him. If an actor is palpably deficient in ability we can afford to pass over his failures in charitable silence, but from one who has been as much praised as Mr. Craig we have a right to expect the best that he can do at all times, but more especially when he is included in the cast of as good a play as *The Jealous Wife*.

The other characters were very well represented as follows:—"Mr. Oakley," Mr. Barton Hill; "Major Oakley," Mr. Mackay; "Mr. Russet," Mr. Wallis; "Captain O'Cutter," Mr. Snyder; "Paris," Mr. Meagher; "Lady Freelove," Mrs. Maeder. "Harriet Russet," Mrs. T. A. Creese.

The elegant and appropriate costumes are entitled to a word of commendation; but the moustaches worn by most of the male actors were out of character, decidedly, and good taste would suggest that they should be sacrificed in the cause of art. To do this might cause a pang of regret at first, but the approving voice of conscience would be a more than sufficient reward. Try it, gentlemen, and see.

Dramatic Notes.

—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence produced the Paris dramatization of *No Thoroughfare* at the Broadway Theatre, New York, on Monday evening. This piece has been running in Paris ever since last winter. The versions of the story heretofore brought out in the United States did not succeed.

—Miss Lydia Thompson and her English burlesque company opened at Wood's Museum, New York, on Monday, in two pieces, *Ixion, or the Man on the Wheel*, and *To Oblige Benson*.

—A new play by Mr. Gayler, entitled *Out of the Streets*, will be brought out at the New York Theatre next Monday.

—Fraulein Fanny Janauschek was to have commenced an engagement at the Academy of Music, New York, on next Monday, but as the Democrats are to hold forth in mass meeting next door on the 5th of October, she has prudently deferred her performances until after the "unterrified" get through. Janauschek will only give eight performances in New York at present.

—A new piece entitled *A Dark Hour Before Day* was produced at the Bowery Theatre, New York, on last Monday evening.

—Mr. G. L. Fox's pantomime of *Humpty Dumpty* is still running successfully at the Olympic Theatre, New York.

Musical Notes.

—Grau's *Opera Bouffe* Company will open at the French Theatre, New York, on Monday evening next, with *La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein*.

—The last performance of *Barbe Bleu* by the Bateman Troupe will be given at Niblo's Garden, New York, on Wednesday evening of next week. The troupe will then be transferred to Pike's Opera House, in Twenty-third street.

—Mr. Max Strakosch's Concert Troupe consists of Miss Kellogg, Signor Lotti, Signor Petrelli, Herr Pollok, and Signor Susini. It is thought that Madlle Stella Bonheur will also be added to the company. Mr. Strakosch will give his first concerts at the Academy of Music, New York, on the 19th, 21st, and 23d of October.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mrs. Lander will appear as "Queen Elizabeth," on this and to-morrow evenings, for the last time. Schiller's *Mary Stuart* will be produced on Friday.

AT THE ARCH Sheridan's comedy of *The Rivals* will be performed this evening, with Mrs. Drew as "Lydia Languish." The afterpiece will be *The Rough Diamond*.

AT THE CHESNUT the romantic drama of *Undine*, with its fine ballet and beautiful scenery, will be given this evening.

AT THE AMERICAN the Gregory family will appear for the last times during the present week.

AT HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE Joe Emmett will appear this evening as the Dutch "Captain Jenks."

CITY ITEMS.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING.—In store and receiving daily; also, new and choice styles in the piece to be made up to order. Great bargains in Summer Goods, ready made or made to order. Style, fit, and workmanship of our garments surpassed by none, equalled by few.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed to every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 660 BROADWAY NEW YORK.

A COLD SEEMS A SMALL AFFAIR.—Most people neglect it. Who minds it? Yet a Cold may turn to Consumption, and then follows almost certain death. Take a Cold in time, then, that is, take Dr D. Jayne's Expectorant, the well known standard remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Pulmonary Complaints, and your Cold will disappear, as well as all apprehension of danger. Sold by all Druggists

NOTE THESE FACTS.—The object of this article is to call the attention of the feeble and ailing to *themselves*. Ordinarily, business, pleasure, in short almost everything in this sublunary world obtains more consideration than the preservation of that blessing with which nothing earthly should be put in comparison, viz.:—*health*. This is a dangerous season, and it does not find the human system in the best condition to defy its perils. To use a homely phrase, the torrid summer weather "takes the starch out of people," and leaves them limp and languid. The fires of vitality burn low. The naturally feeble are unusually depressed—the naturally strong are not as vigorous as they might be. Seven-eighths of the community feel more or less the influence of the atmospheric changes which produce the malarious diseases common in October and November. It is as a protective against the effects of these changes that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS have obtained no small portion of their celebrity. The GREAT VEGETABLE TONIC OF THE AGE is not only a specific for Chronic Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, and Nervous Complaints, but also a preventive of malarious epidemics. Whoever wishes to be insured against an attack of intermittent or remittent fever (both of which prevail to a melancholy extent all over the country), will do well to resort, without delay, to this famous invigorating and antibilious specific. Quinine has had its day. It leaves a sting behind, and physicians are beginning to discard it. But HOSTETTER'S BITTERS become more popular and command a vaster sale with each successive season, *simply because they produce a better medicinal effect than any of the powerful poisons used as tonics*, and are at once a safe and palatable preparation.

DELICATE MACHINERY.—As machinery will not work without being lubricated, so it is with the human system, which is the most delicate piece of machinery in existence, and requires aid in the operation of its different functions. The "Wine Bitters" will afford that aid in a greater degree than any ever before offered to the public. Sold by Druggists.

FINE BOOTS AND SHOES.—The handsomest Boots and Shoes introduced this season are unquestionably those made by Bartlett. Of course, this is no news to his patrons, but may prove a valuable piece of intelligence to strangers sojourning at our hotels. For their benefit we state that Bartlett's store is at No. 33 S. Sixth street, above Chesnut.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

ALL FOR $25 00—
A Suit of Customer-made Clothing
at CHAS. STOKES & Co.'s

A WELL-KNOWN FACT—
The Ready-made Clothing at Chas. Stokes & Co.'s is better cut, better made, and better trimmed than any in Philadelphia. The prices the same as before THE WAR.

A SPLENDID SUIT FOR $25 00
AT NO. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

FALL OVERCOATS
Fall Overcoats.
Fall Overcoats
Fall Overcoats.
A splendid assortment of new style Fall Overcoats now ready at
CHAS. STOKES & Co.'s
Customer made.

BONNET OPENING,
Thursday, October 1,
P. E GILL & Co.,
No. 720 Arch street.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES — Dealers will find it to their interest to be at the large sale of Boots and Shoes, to be sold by catalogue, for cash, to-morrow (Thursday) morning October 1 commencing at 10 o'clock, by C. D. McClees & Co., Auctioneers, No. 506 Market street.

TRENWITH'S NEWS DEPOT, at No. 107 S. Third street, is the place to find all kinds of reading matter. He keeps on hand a constant supply of all the periodicals, magazines, pictorials, fashion plates, and every description of light reading. If he does not have what you desire, he will send for it. If you wish the New York papers Trenwith's is the place to obtain them, as he has perfected arrangements whereby he receives them long before the regular mails arrive.

TO-MORROW,

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1.

FIRST GRAND OPENING DAY.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

Our object in having a Grand Opening of Fall and Winter Clothing is simply to give our patrons, and the public in general, an opportunity of inspecting the materials and fashionable styles to be worn this season.

Salesmen will be in attendance to answer any inquiries respecting prices, quality, etc., but no one will be ASKED or EXPECTED to make any purchase.

Drop in in the course of the day, even if you can stay but a minute, and see something of the marvellous preparations we have made for the coming season.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.
The Largest Clothing House,
Oak Hall,
The Corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

DREKA—MISKEY.—On September 29, at the residence of the bride's parents by the Rev. G. D. Boardman, LOUIS DREKA to KATE S., youngest daughter of W. F. Miskey, Esq., both of this city.

DIED.

GRAFFEN.—After a short illness, Monday morning, at 5 o'clock, CHARLES H. GRAFFEN, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the friends of the deceased, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 337 Pine street, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Services and interment at St. Andrews, Church, Eighth street, above Spruce.

LEIPER.—On the 29th instant, at Lapidea, Delaware county, ELIZA C., wife of George G. Leiper, in the 77th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, on Friday, October 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Interment at the Ridley Presbyterian Church.

MORRIS.—At Courtland, Ala., on the 24th instant, Mr. MAURICE MORRIS.

NIXON.—On the 29th instant, MARY LOUISA NIXON, eldest daughter of James M. and Susanna Nixon, aged 18 years 2 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 433 Wharton street, on Sunday, October 4, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Wharton Street Church.

WOLF.—On Sunday evening, the 27th instant, SUSANNA, widow of the late David Wolf, aged 81 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, October 2, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her daughter, No. 807 Callowhill street.

NATIONAL UNION CLUB,
No 1105 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, September 28, 1868.

At a special meeting held this date, it was resolved that the members of the Club be requested to attend the funeral of our late fellow-member,
ROBERT P. KING.

Members will please meet at the CLUB HOUSE on TH[illegible]

A[illegible]

[illegible] attained their fairest proportions and most beautiful tints, are gathered in. The fallen glory of the tree is for wealth to the gatherers.

In the social vineyard there is a ripening and a harvest, following not the order of the seasons' yet ever at the ingathering of death, beauty of character, its maturity and worth, are bequeathed as treasures of noble emulation.

The Managers of the Soldiers' Home convene at this time to receive by official announcement the melancholy information that the President of the Board has been taken hence. In the vigor of manhood, in the midst of public and private usefulness, death has claimed him. Before he is laid in the tomb we, his colleagues, would pay fitting regards to his memory.

Whereas, Our presiding officer, ROBERT PENNOCK KING, Esq., departed this life after a brief illness, on Sunday evening, September 27, in the fifty-fourth year of his age; and whereas, in deep sorrow at his loss, we desire to render the last sad respects to his memory, character, and example; therefore be it

Resolved, That at the name of Robert P. King we will ever recall the faithful friend, the patriotic citizen, the efficient co-laborer, and the honest man.

Resolved, That in mourning unfeignedly his loss to the country and a wide circle of friends, we will miss with still deeper grief that genial heartfelt kindness which marked his intercourse with us and his ready, practical counsel and aid in our deliberations.

Resolved, That we will attend the remains of our President and friend to the grave as a body, and that we now direct these minutes to be engrossed on our town records, as well as to be published in the papers of the day, over the signatures of the officers of the Board.

Resolved, That we will offer to his bereaved family a copy of these proceedings—a tribute of estimation to the departed and to those he so well loved, a token of sincere sympathy in affliction.

JNO. R. BAKER, Vice-President.
F. S HALL Secretary.
Philadelphia, September 28, 1868. 1t

AMERICAN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Philadelphia.

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

This Institution has no superior in the United States 6 10

DRY GOODS.

1868.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY

Would respectfully present his claims for a share of public patronage by offering the following inducements, viz.:—

An Attractive Stock.
A Splendid Assortment.
Prices Put Down to the Lowest Notch.

SPECIAL ATTENTION INVITED TO

Paisley Shawls.
Broche Shawls.
Silks and Dress Goods.
Blankets and Flannels.
Cloths and Cassimeres.

LINENS, QUILTS PIANO and TABLE COVERS, SKIRTS, CORSETS, ETC. ETC.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
9 26 3m 8p PHILADELPHIA.

727 POPULAR PRICES 727

FOR

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,

Importers, Jobbers and Retailers,

Have now on exhibition THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND DESIRABLE STOCK in this market.

Their stock is unrivalled for EXTENT, VARIETY and general adaptation to the wants of the trade They are in constant receipt of BARGAINS, which are freely offered by the yard, piece, or package.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA

CARD TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

We have established a Department for the convenience of COUNTRY MERCHANTS who do not wish to buy whole pieces of fine goods.

We will cut FINE SILKS, DRESS GOODS, LINEN GOODS, CLOTHS, and CASSIMERES in such quantities as will best suit their sales and convenience, at the regular wholesale rates.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,

9 24 6m PHILADELPHIA.

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see Third Page.]

CRICKET AND BASE BALL

EXTRAORDINARY!

Philadelphia vs. All-England.
United States vs. All-England.
ATHLETIC vs. All-England.

These International Matches will open on SATURDAY NEXT, October 3, at 11 A. M., and close on MONDAY, October 12

FIRST MATCH, October 3, 5, 6.
Twenty-two Americans, of Philadelphia, vs English Professional.
SECOND MATCH, October 8, 9, 10.
Twenty-two of All United States vs. English Professionals.
THIRD MATCH October 12.
Athletic Nine vs. English Professionals,
TO BE PLAYED ON THE GERMANTOWN CLUB GROUND.

Take cars at Ninth and Green.
Special trains and all regular trains will stop opposite Cricket Field. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
Admission to Ground..... $ 50
Season Tickets..... 2 00
Season Tickets, with reserved seat on covered platform..... 5 00
Tickets for sale at CHAS. W. A. TRUMPLER'S Music Store, No. 926 CHESNUT Street, and at JOSEPH PARKER'S, MAIN Street, Germantown.
The Germania Band has been engaged.
Restaurant and Refreshments on the Ground. 9 3

HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' RAILROAD AND COMMERCIAL PRINTING ROOMS

N.E. CORNER OF FIFTH & CHESTNUT STREETS.

DRY GOODS.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,

Respectfully invite the attention of buyers to their

FALL STOCK
OF
NEW LINENS
AND
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
NOW OPENING,

Purchased for Cash at Greatly Reduced Prices,

Comprising all the different varieties and widths in

Heavy Linen Sheetings,
Heavy Pillow Linens,
Real Barnsley Table Damask,
Table Napkins and Doylies,
Table Cloths, with Napkins to Match,
Damask Towels and Towelings,
Embroidered Piano and Table Covers,
Striped and Plaid Table Coverings,
Fine Marseilles Quilts, very elegant,
Rich Cretonne and Furniture Chintzes.

ALSO,

SUPERIOR QUALITY BLANKE[illegible]

All-Wool and Extra widths, for best family use

MEDIUM BLANKETS,
For Hotels, Public Institutions, etc. etc.

CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS,

FLANNEL, MUSLINS, Etc.

No. 1008 CHESNUT Stre[illegible]

9 21 mwf10trp PHILADELPH[illegible]

SELLING OFF!

TO CLOSE BUSINESS

LEASE, FIXTURES, AND STO[illegible]

FOR SALE.

Established Twenty-Seven Years,

(TEN OF WHICH IN PRESENT LOCATION.

The undersigned announces to the public that he will sell, at and

BELOW COST,

HIS ENTIRE STOCK, CONSISTING OF

SILKS, RIBBONS, SATINS, RUCHES VELVETS, FLOWERS, Etc.

ALSO,

A LARGE STOCK OF

REAL LACE GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES, IMITATION LACES, GLOVES AND FANCY GOODS.

TO BE SOLD REGARDLESS OF COST.

TO CLOSE THE CONCERN.

WARBURTON,

No. 1004 CHESNUT St.,

9 7mwf im PHILADELPHIA.

TO PROPRIETORS OF

HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES,

AND

SHIPPING.

We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.

All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

FOR THIRTY DAYS

I WILL SELL AT A GREAT SACRIFICE

THE

SURPLUS STOCK,

Brought from the Old Store,

CORNER OF SEVENTH AND CHESNUT

AT THE NEW STORE,

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street,

TWO DOORS BELOW TWELFTH.

4 6mwf6m JAMES M'MULLAN.

DRY GOODS.

GENERAL OPENING

IN THE

FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS

AT THE

"BEE HIVE"

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRY GOODS STORE,

No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

Have now open full and complete lines of New and Attractive Goods in the following Departments, to which they invite the attention of

CASH BUYERS,

BOTH WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

Wholesale Buyers,

Country Dealers, Buyers for Charitable Institutions, Hotels, etc., will find the most enlarged liberality in the scale of prices adopted for their use.

Country Storekeepers

Will find an opportunity of "SORTING UP" their Stocks and buying a SINGLE DRESS PATTERN AT WHOLE PIECE PRICES.

IN THE [illegible] DEPARTMENT. We shall offer English, French, and German Hosiery, in Cotton, Merino, etc. etc., for Ladies, Gents, and Children; Merino Underclothing of every [illegible] grades. [illegible] LLAS [illegible] Linen Collars and Cuffs slightly soiled, closing out at less than half price. Collars 5c., Cuffs 10c.—12½ pair.

OPENING OF CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, AND SUITS
WILL TAKE PLACE ON TUESDAY, OCT. 6.

CLOAK AND DRESS TRIMMINGS. In this department will be found Trimmings, Fringes Ornaments and Buttons for Cloaks, Dresses and Suits; Fringes and Trimmings made to order; Dress Braids in all colors and shades, 10c. the piece of six yards. Will be found complete in all its varieties. Chameleon Serges, Roubaix Poplins, Panama Cloths, Striped Serges, Poolins d'Ecosse, Velours Russe and Ottoman, Poplin Romain, Alpacas, Mohairs, Oxonians, etc. etc.; an exquisite assortment in prices ranging from 37½c. to $3 50 per yard.

THE "DUCHESSE" AND "LA BELLE" SKIRTS
ARE SPECIALTIES IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

MOURNING GOODS DEPARTMENT. Including Russett Cloths, Broche Serges, Chene Oxonians, Silk and Wool Ottomans, Irish and French Poplins, Bombazines, Biarritz, Alpacas, Mohairs, Merinos, Crape and Australian Cloths; Grey Mixed Goods, etc. etc.; also English Crapes in 4-4, 5-4, and 6-4 widths; Crape Veils, Collars, and Sets, etc.

OPENING OF CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, AND SUITS
WILL TAKE PLACE ON TUESDAY, OCT. 6.

SILK DEPARTMENT. Will embrace the products of the following eminent manufacturers:—Bonnet & Cie Guinet & Cie, Ponson, Bellon, Paule et Condbarrier, and others. All the desirable makes Gros Grains, Taffetas Parisienne, Gros de Paris, Cachemire Sublime, etc., from $2 to $7 50, will be found represented, including, also, Colored Taffetas; and Poult de Soies Chameleon Glaces Fall Colors in Chenes, Stripes, etc. etc

OPENING OF CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, AND SUITS
WILL TAKE PLACE ON TUESDAY, OCT. 6.

LINEN AND HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT. Will be found to be an attractive feature covering every requirement of the domestic household. Extra Heavy 8-4 and 9-4 Double Barnsley Damasks from $1 25; 7-4 and 8-4 all Linen Damasks from 75c.; 5-8 5-8 all Linen Napkins, from the best bleacheries, $1 50 to $10 per dozen; elegant Exhibition Pattern Sets; Cloth Napkins and Doylies, Brown's renowned manufacture, up to $9 a set. All the leading manufactures of Ireland, England, France, and Germany are represented in their Sheeting and Shirting Linens, Pillow Linens, Hucks, Towels, Towellings, etc. etc. Domestic Cottons, Shirtings, and Sheetings, 4-4 Williamsville, Wamsutta, New York Mills, and other celebrated makes, retailing at wholesale prices. Blankets and Quilts in the most attractive makes, at prices in the interest of the buyers. Heavy Domestic Ribbed and Honeycomb Quilts, Gates' pattern, $1 50 and $3, usually sold at $1 and $1 50; Marseilles and other imported Quilts, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4, in white buff, pink, and blue, with Toilets to match, all at favorable prices.

OPENING OF CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, AND SUITS
WILL TAKE PLACE ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6.

SHAWL AND FUR DEPARTMENT. An elegant assemblage of these fashionable coverings, from the common "Paid" Long and Square, to the most recherche productions of the Looms of Paisley, Edinburgh, Norwich, Paris, Nimes, etc. We have recently opened about 300 Long and Square Shawls, the manufacture of the renowned "Heinequin," purchased under circumstances more than usually favorable, which we are enabled to sell at less than gold prices for currency. This is equal to one-third less than value.

OUR FUR DEPARTMENT, now in progress of manufacture will, in due time, be found worthy of the attention of buyers. The same standard of equity in prices and representation of these comparatively little-known articles of Ladies' Costume will be paramount with us as heretofore.

CLOTHS AND CLOAKINGS. For Ladies desiring to have their own and Children's Over-garments made under their own supervision we shall offer an elegant collection of fashionable CLOAKINGS, embracing all the European novelties, for sale by the yard.

OPENING OF CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, AND SUITS
WILL TAKE PLACE ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,

THE "BEE-HIVE,"

No. 920 CHESNUT Street,

9 30 wm PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS AND QUILTS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,

Corner EIGHTH and MARKET.

HURON BLANKETS.

We are again receiving for this season the celebrated HURON BLANKETS, which have heretofore had such unprecedented sale.

Attention is specially directed to the quality, size, and weight of these BLANKETS. They come to us direct from the manufacturers, and will not be found in any other establishment.

Purchasers may rely on getting BLANKETS of the best quality, and at only one profit on first cost.

HURON GOLD MEDAL.
HURON SWANSDOWN.
HURON PREMIUM.
HURON EXTRA SUPER.

FURNITURE DIMITIES.
MARSEILLES EXHIBITION QUILTS
BUREAU COVERS.
COUNTERPANES

Thirty-five Cases

Fine All-Wool Blankets,

Slightly damaged at the mills, will be sold at a Bargain.

ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $4 PER PAIR.
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $5 PER PAIR.
ALL-WOOL BLANKETS, $6 PER PAIR. [1t

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

NOW OPEN,

OUR FALL IMPORTATIONS

OF

Table Linens,

Extension Table Cloths,

Napkins and Doylies.

HOTELS SUPPLIED AT IMPORTERS' PACKAGE RATES. 9 30 wfm[illegible]

H. STEEL & SON

OPENED THIS DAY

YARD-WIDE BLEACHED MUSLINS,
12½ CENTS.

CANTON FLANNELS, 12½ CENTS.

WOOL AND COTTON DOMET FLANNELS,
12½ CENTS.

HEAVIEST BROWN SHEETING MUSLINS,
16 CENTS.

CALICOES FOR COMFORTABLES, 7 CENTS.

THE BEST CALICOES, 12½ CENTS.

All of the above LOTS OF GOODS are EXCEEDINGLY CHEAP, and are the GREATEST BARGAINS ever offered since the war.

NOS. 713 AND 715 N. TENTH STREET,
1t PHILADELPHIA.

SILKS.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

HAS NOW OPEN

BLACK SILKS,

FROM MEDIUM TO SUPERFINE QUALITY.

CHANGEABLE SILKS,
HEAVY CORDED SILKS,
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,

Light Silks for Evening Dresses,

SELECTED FROM THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS. 8 26 rp

PAPER.

50 TONS 50 TONS

Wrapping, Manilla, and Hardware Papers,

OF DESIRABLE SIZES AND WEIGHTS.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
C. S. GARRETT & BROTHER,
8 1mrp] Paper Manufacturers and Dealers,
Warehouse, Nos. 12 and 14 DECATUR Street.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES. Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 8 5p9

CLARK & BIDDLE

GORHAM PLATE

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

No Poetry in the Situation.

From the N. Y. Times.

Although we cannot concur in the doleful vaticinations of the *Journal of Commerce* touching the results of the year's receipts and expenditures, we accept, with certain qualifications, its view as to the hard realities of the situation:—

"There is no poetry in the situation, and we intend that it shall not be our fault if the people do not understand it. Hurrahing for party will not fill the Treasury. Promises of immediate relief to burdened tax-payers are all for buncombe, and cannot be kept. The wheel is setting heavily in the rut of debt, and only sturdy shoulders can give it an onward motion. This work must come upon the toiling millions of the country, vote as they may in the election now before us."

We submit, however, that though "there is no poetry in the situation," there is no necessity for representing that situation as worse than it is. The *Journal* does not hesitate to repudiate the financial policy of the New York Convention; and it rebukes exaggerated promises of Democratic orators by confessing that "hurrahing for party" will not satisfy the financial demands of the time. Why does it cultivate the vice it censures by adopting the absurd inventions of Delmar, and, for partisan effect, exaggerating the requirements while depreciating the resources of the Treasury? If the *Journal* really desires to enlighten the people, by all means let it write on some better basis than the fictions coined to order by the doomed Director of the Bureau of Statistics.

The business and financial condition of the country is much better than the Democrats choose to admit. Without claiming for Republican management the merit of perfection, this at least is clear—it has succeeded in largely reducing the debt, and in diminishing taxation to an extent which has brought relief to trade and industry. Moreover, the general prospect of business is brighter than at any period since the close of the war. Neither the customs revenue nor the internal revenue is in jeopardy; the receipts from both promise to equal the estimates, while, with the exception of the Indian difficulties, there is at present no apparent cause of enhanced expenditures.

Nevertheless, it must be admitted that the situation is not poetical. Ample scope yet remains for retrenchment and fiscal reform. The debt awaits adjustment on a foundation to be reached only after confidence shall have been fully restored; the system of taxation needs more through revision, and the internal revenue administration calls for increased efficiency. Much work remains to be done on all these subjects, work which to be done properly must be guided by intelligence and honesty. Thus, while no reason exists for despondency, there is no pretext for excessive exultation.

The question which behoves "the toiling millions" to consider is, whether the Republican or the Democratic party, under the lead respectively of Grant and Seymour, may most safely be trusted to meet the wants of the fiscal and financial situation. Certain facts are very strong in favor of the Republicans. They have reduced the debt. They have cut down expenditures. They have lessened taxation. These achievements in the past constitute the best possible pledges for the future. They are proofs that the party now dominant in Congress is intent upon mitigating the burdens of the people as rapidly as the exigencies of the Government will allow. The financial policy of the party, moreover, is the only one that can produce further relief. It aims at the restoration of the currency to a healthy basis, and at the development of a confidence which will facilitate a large reduction of the expenditures on account of the debt. On these grounds, reliance upon the purpose and ability of the Republicans to alleviate the financial consequences of the war is fully justified.

But how is it with the Democrats? Their friend, the *Journal of Commerce*, admits that partisan legerdemain is unequal to the occasion. "Promises of immediate relief to burdened taxpayers"—in which Messrs. Pendleton & Co. largely indulge—"are all for buncombe, and cannot be kept." There must be patient and judicious management, with harmony between legislators and the moneyed and business interests of the community. But this harmony the Democratic policy would render unattainable. Instead of establishing confidence, that policy would excite distrust, and eventually panic. It is a policy of antagonism to capital, and to the interests on which enterprise and industry are dependent. It would increase the difficulties which now encompass the situation, and create others from which "the toiling millions" would be the first to suffer.

The situation certainly calls for something beside partisan shouting. Though much less gloomy than the Delmars of the Democratic party choose to paint it, it is sufficiently serious in its financial aspect to awaken the anxiety of solvent and thoughtful men. Their preference is not a matter of doubt. As between the Republican policy of good faith and the Democratic policy of repudiation, they are not likely to hesitate.

Radical Misrepresentation and Oppression.

From the Washington National Intelligencer.

Not a few of the radical organs are seeking to make capital out of the utterances of the *Independent Monitor*, a paper published at Tuscaloosa. Some have not only produced its violent editorials, but a woodcut representing the hanging of carpet-baggers, with accompanying prose and verse. It is a sufficient answer to all this to say that such extreme opinions as characterize the *Monitor* are repudiated not only by the press at large, but the people. No one can deny that there are men at the South who are intemperate in speech and foolish in act. But it is the grossest injustice to take the ultra sayings of a few of this class as indicative of the temper of the whole people. Undoubtedly the Southern people would, in view of the gross violation of the pledges of Congress, be excusable for exhibiting no little heat and resentment. For Congress declared the war was for the restoration. Time and again it pledged itself that all that was asked of the Southern people was that they should lay down their arms and return to their constitutional obligations. Yet it excluded the Representatives and Senators elect, and after months of wrangling, proposed the Howard amendment, refusing, however, to say that if accepted it would be bound by it. And when it was rejected it dilly-dallied for months more, and passed the military bill, and at intervals most stringent amendments totally disorganizing the existing laws and Governments of the South, and establishing a military despotism and social chaos; and for three long years the people have suffered from Congressional rancor and partisanship. The people of the South are smarting under the sense of Congressional injustice. They cannot see the fairness in undertaking to apply principles to them which are repudiated by Northern men in their own States. They simply ask that the constitutional rule which permits each State to manage its own institutions shall be applied to them, and they make an earnest appeal for this to the people of the North. The opponents of radicalism believe in but one construction of the Constitution for all sections. They repudiate all Congressional intermeddling with State affairs. They demand that Congress shall keep itself rigidly within the grant of powers made by the organic law; and this is what makes it preeminently the Union party of the country. It would preserve the Union by the same spirit in which our fathers founded it, and not seek to dictate at the point of the bayonet to the people of any State what they shall do, or what they shall leave undone, in order to enjoy their constitutional rights, so long as they conform to their constitutional obligations. On the other hand, radicalism prescribes for the South, under the pressure of armed power and the denial of constitutional rights, conditions not imposed by the Constitution, and repugnant to the organic law of most of the States; and at the same time it exaggerates every indication of restiveness under such abuse of power, and puts forward isolated instances as establishing a universal principle. Ought the men who misrepresent those they oppress, in order to excuse their oppression, be longer trusted with power? This is a question on which the American people must pass their solemn verdict in November next.

Delmar the Doleful.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Whoever wishes to see the most conclusive refuta ion of the adage that figures will not "lie" which modern figure-mongers have been able to exhibit, should give his days and nights to the study of Mr. Alexander Delmar. The appointment of this person to the place previously so well filled by Dr. William Elder [redacted] an account of our financial condition that shall lower the national credit, appeal to Mr. Delmar as the fitting man to produce it. He promptly responds, and furnishes forth three columns of figures that darken knowledge and insinuate falsehoods most beautifully. Let us look at a few of the more glaring mis-statements:—

I. Mr. Delmar's object is to show that under Republican management the Treasury is becoming bankrupt; that taxes have been reduced for campaign purposes only, at the expense of an inevitable deficiency of a hundred and fifty millions at the end of the year, to be made up by future increased taxation. He accordingly seeks to manipulate the figures so as to show large expenditures and small receipts. His first remarkable achievement in this line is the estimate that for the current fiscal year the receipts from customs will be only one hundred and fifty millions. Now, the receipts from customs last year are given by Mr. Delmar himself at $164,464,599. To make out his case, he only asks us to believe that they must this year be a trifle of fourteen and a half millions less. The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, in an elaborate discussion of this subject before the House, said: "It is difficult to imagine a contingency which shall, for the present, reduce the customs receipts below one hundred and sixty-five millions." But a man has been found who is equal to this feat of the imagination. His name is Alexander Delmar.

II. We are next informed that the receipts from internal revenue for the ensuing year will only be a hundred and twenty-two millions. Last year, with all the stealing of Mr. Johnson's revenue agents, they were a hundred and ninety-three millions. We have improved the law, and made more rigid provisions against the stealing of the Democratic tax-gatherers; we mean, next March, to turn out the thieves and put in honest men. Yet Mr. Delmar expects us to believe that we shall thus secure for the Government the bagatelle of seventy-one millions less than the thieves left it. The Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, being responsible to the House and the country for the accuracy of his estimates, in a matter wholly within his hands, declared his belief that, under the amended law which he proposed, the receipts would be $210,500,000. He was not able to carry through all his amendments; but his very lowest estimate, avowedly based upon a possible failure to collect any more of the whisky and tobacco taxes for 1869 than for 1868, was $164,000,000. Mr. Delmar has more faith in Mr. Johnson's thieves than this. He ciphers down the taxes that may be expected to escape their clutches forty-two millions below this figure.

III. On the receipts from the sales of public lands Mr. Delmar is quite moderate. The receipts last year were $1,348,715. Neither the Commissioner of the Land Office, the Secretary of the Treasury, nor the Chairman of Ways and Means, dreams that they will be any less next year, and so Mr. Delmar only cuts them down one-fourth. In the same way, the direct tax having only amounted to about two millions last year, Mr. Delmar moderately restrains himself to a modest reduction to a million and a half.

IV. But it is on the miscellaneous receipts that Mr. Delmar comes out again in all his glory. In the last fiscal year these were within a few thousands of forty-seven millions. This year our financial oracle thinks they will be—five millions! He gives absolutely no explanation of this enormous falling off which he pretends to anticipate. Perhaps, however, we can aid him. A large part of the miscellaneous receipts has been derived from the premium on the sales of gold. This item has been wholly left out. The result is a blunder (or a swindle—and such is the composite character of this remarkable financial light that we are in constant doubt as to how much of him is blunder and how much swindle)—the result is a blunder of only forty-two millions!

V. The entire expenditures of the Government for the last fiscal year were $370,339,073. There is no page or porter about the Treasury Department ignorant enough not to know that the appropriations for the next year were largely reduced—to the infinite grief of the Secretary and the continued lamentation of his underlings. Yet Mr. Delmar coolly guesses that for the ensuing year—with the Freedmen's Bureau expiring by limitation, with army expenses largely reduced, bounties paid, naval bills cut down, reconstruction measurably over, and a general system of retrenchment—the expenditures will be four hundred and seventy-five millions! Here is richness! To reduce appropriations, recording to the delicious Delmar, is to increase expenditures. Behold how extravagant are the Republicans! They reduced the war appropriations one-half; they cut down the estimates on all hands till the Secretary lifted up his voice in loud remonstrance, after the fashion of Secretaries, and all the lobbyists stood aghast; therefore these wretched Republicans will spend this year a hundred millions more than they did during the last! Such is the Delmar logic, illustrated by the Delmar arithmetic.

—The arithmetic we have had before. Our Washington correspondent opportunely recalls the performance of the "Director of the Bureau of Statistics" in the matter of the statistics of the United States. His production was so disgracefully inaccurate that the Secretary ordered it to be burned. An auto-da-fé in the present case would doubtless prove equally gratifying, were it not that, to make thorough work of it, he would have to burn almost every Copperhead paper in the country.

To reason seriously about such jumbles of guesses as Mr. Delmar presents seems useless. Blunders of forty millions are nothing to him; actual appropriations form no barrier to the flights of his fancy concerning the national expenditures; actual receipts furnish no salve to soothe his inflamed apprehensions concerning the national income. A last year's almanac would be high financial authority compared with his estimates; a table of logarithms would serve as well as his figures to exhibit our expenses or our revenues. But we can suggest one consolation which may meet even Mr. Delmar's case. He draws a doleful picture of our probable receipts, but these are receipts from Mr. Johnson's tax-gatherers. He presents a sad statement of expenditures which, in spite of Congressional appropriations, must be made; but these are the expenditures of Mr. Johnson's heads of departments. He instructs us to regard Mr. Johnson as "one of the purest and most honest of men," but the American people think they can do better. After next March these customs and taxes will be collected and spent by a different set of agents. Let Delmar the doleful remember this; devote himself to the primary rules of arithmetic in his approaching retiracy, and possess his soul in patience.

The "Outrage" Business.

From the N. Y. World.

About this time look out for "outrages." A nice, fat "outrage" can be made to go a great ways, since experience has shown that if a white man in the South treads, or is said to tread, upon a negro's heel, there are many excellent persons in the North, nowise otherways inclined to radicalism, who forthwith bloom into the fiercest "loilty." The argument is, you see, that if there is an "outrage" South, I must go on submitting to outrage North. Another curious thing in this business is the remarkable adaptation of these fearsome riots to party purposes. Thus, when a conservative sentiment manifested itself before the Congressional elections of 1866, we had the Memphis and New Orleans riots, and upon this tide there floated into the House as choice a two-thirds majority of "trooly loil" men as one would care to see. After this floating in, the riots died out, and were not otherwise alluded to than by cross-road orators anxious to point a moral or adorn a tale. They had subserved their purpose, they had kept radicalism in power, and were not worth further talking about. Next to this stroke, to skip some lesser "outrages," all happily timed and largely conducing to moral ideas, there came an attempted riot in New Orleans on the 12th of this present month. But why in New Orleans, and why on the 12th? Evidently because New Orleans, by reason of the 1866 business, had a bad repute—so bad that an "outrage" there would bring with it memories of other "outrages," and thereby intensify the present with the past. But why upon the 12th? Would not any other date have done as well? Most evidently not. On the 21st of September the Congress was to meet, if it met at all prior to next December, as things stood, otherwise it was necessary to have something in the "outrage" way to bear out Representative Schenck and Senator Morgan in reassembling the claus; and this necessity it was sought to meet by having a neat case of "Rebel barbarity" in New Orleans. As the reader knows, this little game, by dint of the white folks locking themselves up in their houses, came very near being a failure, but still one negro was killed—poor Cuffee! he always gets the heavy end of his friends' pole—and on this dead "nigger," the Congress got the word to meet. To meet *secundum artem*, it was requisite to meet with a sort of aureole of loil blood about its visage, and this aureole was thus obtained. Word goes out from Washington to some dirty carpet-bagging rogues in South Georgia to get us up a first-class row instanter. These rogues send out their runners and gather in the blacks—some with clubs, some guns, some pistols. Forthwith the army marches on a little village. Alarmed at the apparition, the citizens send the Sheriff out to remonstrate with these negro troops, to tell them that armed assemblies are prohibited by the proclamation of his Illegality the bogus Governor, and that he (the Sheriff) cannot permit that proclamation to be broken. But what care we? "Our orders is coma," as one of the negro rioters phrased it, Congress wants an "outrage," and we must give it to them. And they did. They marched in four hundred strong, on horseback and on foot, band playing, weapons out, and carpet-baggers in the van, with "a double-barrel shot-gun, a Spencer rifle, and two pistols with extra ammunition." (See Sheriff's affidavit.) Shots were fired, blood shed, life taken, and there was the "outrage," as per order—a nice, fat, bloody "outrage"—as so much to the credit side of Congress when the session began. Congress met on the 21st of September; the "outrage" bears date the 19th prior. Is there not something in this close connection which shows that this Camilla business was deliberately instigated for party purposes? The "Rebels" of the South have everything to lose and nothing to gain by an "outrage"—the radical leaders everything to gain and nothing to lose. Who, then, is the more likely to act the aggressor? Let the reader carefully revolve this subject; let him consider that every "outrage" heretofore has been profitable to that party and unprofitable to the South, and he cannot but see where the guilt of these things lies. Who is to profit by the crime is one of the surest *indicia* whereby the law discovers ill-doers; and if you apply this rule to these "outrages," does it not teach you that these radical leaders instigate the "outrages" they profit by?

The Muddle About the Finances—Mr. Delmar's Statement.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Some people have an idea that figures do not deceive; but they will find themselves mistaken if they look at those of the financial doctors who pretend to represent the condition of the Treasury and national finances. We have had the statements of Mr. Wells, of the Treasury Department, and of Mr. Atkinson, of Massachusetts, a volunteer exponent of our financial condition in behalf of the radicals, and now we have the statement of Mr. Delmar, Director of the Bureau of Statistics. These statements differ widely, and leave the mind bewildered with a matter that ought to be as plain as the nose on one's face. They have been manufactured for political effect and to throw dust in the eyes of the people. We have heretofore exposed the garbled misrepresentations of both Mr. Wells and of that stupendous financier, Mr. Atkinson; but the Copperhead press has exaggerated the errors of these gentlemen for partisan purposes. The radical organs, on the other hand, are furious at Mr. Delmar's exposition, and, while carefully abstaining from any attempt to answer it, they endeavor to weaken the effect by satire, slang, and personal abuse.

Now, whatever little errors Mr. Delmar may have fallen into in his details, or whatever may be his feelings with regard to our radical Congress and the radical party, his statement on the whole is correct, and far more reliable than those of Mr. Wells and Mr. Atkinson. He shows by figures what we have repeatedly said—that the income of the Government is falling off greatly while the expenditures are increasing, and that the cash in the Treasury is rapidly wasting away, threatening to bring it in the course of a few months to a bankrupt condition. Nor do we think Mr. Delmar is far from the truth in his estimate of a deficiency of a hundred and fifty-four millions of dollars at the end of the year, June 30, 1869. His exhibit of the finances was published in the *Herald* on Monday. It may be seen there how he reaches this result. He takes facts for the foundation of his arguments, and his conclusions, in the main, are incontrovertible. What a deplorable state of things for the people of this country to contemplate! Enormously taxed as we are, there is likely to be one hundred and fifty-four millions of deficiency added to the debt at the end of the present fiscal year. Such is the consequence of incompetent and radical legislation and of the mismanagement of the finances by an incapable Secretary of the Treasury. The expenditure for the War Department and for carrying out the reconstruction measures of Congress is stupendous, and there is the greatest extravagance in everything. At the same time the taxes that have been taken off in favor of a few manufacturers, and the enormous losses by frauds in the revenue, arising from the deadlock between and disorganization of the executive departments of the Government, must leave the Treasury bankrupt unless new taxes be imposed or a loan be made. In any case we do not see what is to prevent the Treasury being drained of its cash and the debt increased. What the country wants now is another and abler set of men in Congress than those who have brought us to this condition. That is the only hope or remedy we see, and it remains with the people to determine at the approaching Congressional elections whether this remedy shall be applied or we are to go on in the same disastrous course.

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MARQUETTE, Michigan, July 20, 1868.

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ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1867.

$200,800	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000·00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	134,400·00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562·50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210 000 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	$ 51,000·00
20 000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000·00
80,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000·00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	$270·00
5,600,300	shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800·00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,800·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000·00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900·00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value, Cost, $1089,679 20,	$1,102,862·50
	Real Estate	86,000·0
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135·67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued interest and other debts due the Company	43,334·26
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $6076·00; estimated value	3,017·00
Cash in Bank	$108 017·10	
Cash in Drawer	298·52	183,315·62
		$1,507,609·15

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CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS,	INCOME FOR 1868
$25,693·28	$850,000·00.

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BALTIMORE AND THE CHESAPEAKE.

A STEAM OYSTERMAN TO POLICE THE CHESAPEAKE.

Occasional Correspondence of Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 26, 1868.

The great sheet of water called in the Indian of old times "the Mother of Waters," or Chesapeake, has resumed in recent days almost the relative commercial importance that it had two centuries ago. Explored by John Smith before any other bay in the present United States, and so accurately explored that with that navigator's maps you may steer along all the jagged borders of it now, and up the many rivers, it was populous with sails when the Delaware was still virgin, and had been a theatre of naval warfare before Swede or Dutchman or Quaker had made your "River of the South" an anchorage.

The Chesapeake in Old Times.

In the reigns of the Stuarts, and in the time of the English Commonwealth, the Chesapeake was a sort of colonial ocean, where a complete drama of empire was enacted. The fleets of Raleigh, Drake, and of most of the great navigators, were overhauled here. The little green island that you see to the right of the bridge over the Susquehanna, at Havre-de-Grace, was, with the fertile island of Kent, on the Eastern Shore, the foothold of Virginia in Maryland—her Fortress Monroe, so to speak, whence she held the Calverts in check. There was then no Baltimore, the theatre of action being much further down the bay, around Annapolis, St. Mary's river, Accomac, and south of the Potomac. In the Revolution Baltimore was of so little consequence that the fleet of Howe, bound for Philadelphia, sailed straight past her. But before this parts of the Chesapeake were probably more actively navigated than now. Along the Eastern Shore, where scarcely a steamboat ever goes nowadays—say in Accomac—the Governor (Berkley) sought refuge from rebellion five years before Penn's fleet arrived off Chester. Jamestown had finished its history, and expired in the flames, five years before Philadelphia was founded. That history of Jamestown, you must remember, was nearly as long, and covered as many administrations, as this of the United States; for we have been a nation only nineteen years more than Jamestown was a city.

In this history of Jamestown everything that marks the life of a nation happened. The first stock operation, corresponding to our recent oil fever, was that of 1608, when, upon the basis of enthusiastic companies organized in England, everybody on the Chesapeake went gold-mining. Then there was the matrimonial market, where women were worth their weight in tobacco. Then the slave trade, whose first cargo was anchored in the Chesapeake the very year that the first abolitionists got off the Mayflower. Then there was the first overland expedition, when John Smith, trying to get to the Pacific Ocean by way of the Chickahominy, stuck in the mud like McClellan within sight of Richmond, and flanked out through his watch crystal. In the year 1620 nearly thirteen hundred emigrants arrived in the Chesapeake, as many as have probably arrived in 1868. The size of the bay you can begin to comprehend when you recollect that Smith sailed 3000 miles within it and its rivers. And the Delaware river was named by a Governor of the Chesapeake seventy-one years before Pennsylvania had an owner. You can't compare grey hairs with this part of the world. Our Virginia forefathers had cheated three generations of Indians at thimble-rig and three-card monte before a broad-brimmed hat appeared in Kensington under the treaty tree.

Revive to yourselves the picture of the Chesapeake in those days—vessels arriving from England with imported bricks, said bricks landed carefully by darkeys; the first hod-carriers sending them up the sides of great houses, such as still remain along the Chesapeake. Other vessels come to with discharges of cannon, and proceed to land church plate old port wine, fox-hounds, sheep of certain breeds. Then a lot of whaling vessels come in, and set up an oil factory, while they harpoon whales in Elk river and in the Gunpowder. Finally, a pirate ducks in between the capes, chased by a frigate, and buries Spanish specie in sacks at Big Bethel, where General Butler afterwards found it. Packets are running "every which way," from the Pocomoke, the Patuxent, the Mattapony, to Jamestown, to St. Mary's, to Hampton, to Norfolk. That was the sort of Chesapeake that we used to have before we were born. In those days came the grandmother of Washington over with her prayer-book.

The Chesapeake in 1868.

See, now, the Chesapeake, in 1868. A steamer clears the long lobes of the bay every ten days for Bremen or Liverpool. For the first time in a hundred and fifty years, direct immigration from Europe to the shores of the Cheapeake has been resumed. New towns are actually being founded. They are to make a city of West Point, up the river York. Norfolk is doing a better trade than it did at any time before the war. The Chesapeake is being flanked on both sides with railroads, which will reach from Point Lookout to Point Deposit, and from Elkton to Cape Charles. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is to be completed, as it has already been consolidated, and will be the Baltimore and Ohio's big rival. Down every neck of the old Eastern Shore a railroad is being laid, and Baltimore, in self-defence, must run ferries to the termini of these. From Crisfield to Norfolk the Chesapeake is ferried by five ocean steamers, as from Baltimore to Norfolk by the old Bay line, one of the most profitable inland marine companies in the world. On the waters of the Chesapeake and tributaries there run, according to the best authority, one hundred and forty steam vessels, not including Government boats. Towns and settlements are springing up on both sides of the bay. On the Eastern Shore, alone, there are these new towns, just called into existence, viz.:—Harrington, Clayton, Wyoming, Morton, Mount Pleasant, Kennedyville, and Crisfield. The late General Charles G. Halpine and friends started near Danville, a town called "O'Reillyville," with a basis of 12,000 acres of land. The richest man in Virginia, and the most pushing, is General Mahone, late of the Rebel army, President of the great consolidated line between Norfolk and Knoxville, Tenn., and between himself and John W. Garrett, of Baltimore, the enterprise of the Chesapeake basin is well-nigh divided. The Chesapeake valley or basin is the largest basinin America east of the Mississippi valley, and it comprises the most fertile lands. To it is tributary, by the natural lines of water level, one-half of the State of Pennsylvania, half of West Virginia, one-fourth of New York, and the whole of East Virginia and Maryland. Five millions of people live in this valley.

It is the aim of the city of Baltimore to admit no partner in the trade of this valley, and hence President Garrett refuses all offers on the part of New York to accept money for the control of the capes of the Chesapeake. Highland and Fire Island Lights have put Baltimore in communication with Europe, so that she is altogether an independent commercial city, loading up oil and grain at the well and granary, and breaking bulk but once between the Ohio and the North Sea.

The population of Baltimore is 300,000. Beyond her commercial value, she figures as one of the largest dispensaries of fresh fruit, game, and fish in the world. South of the banks of Newfoundland there is no fishing ground like the Chesapeake. Her basin is the American Burgundy as an orchard and as a game preserve; her waters are, like Puget Sound, the favorite haunt of the wild duck and the lesser breeds of migratory birds.

Within the past thirty years these vast and choice endowments of nourishment and luxury, so grateful to the sick, so coveted by the epicure, have been ruthlessly and wastefully despoiled by human cormorants of all latitudes. Swivels, loaded with duck-shot, have slain the game by the ton. It is now difficult to approach a duck so advised has the species become of its unhappy value. In like manner the oysters have been taken with dredges which destroy what they do not capture, and the rarest of the *viandes* of nature was rapidly disappearing, when, luckily commerce, appreciating what economy had neglected, hastened to save the oyster for self's sake. The oyster trade of the city of Baltimore is worth upwards of two millions of dollars a year. It employs above a hundred vessels and several thousand sailors, openers, packers, etc., All the year round the whole of the great West turns toward Baltimore at lunch time and says:—"I'll take a dozen raw." Half the continent with its mouth open, and Baltimore losing its oysters by the systematic thieving of all the other Atlantic cities, was a subject of sorrow next to conscientiousness. The result is on the stocks, nearly ready to be launched.

The Oyster Police Steamboat.

There is nowhere in the world a steamboat built for such a purpose. It demonstrates the value of the Chesapeake oyster beds better than statistics. It cost about thirty thousand dollars, side-wheeler, armed with carronades and boarding pikes; manned with a crew that knows every hole and inlet of Maryland waters; provided with boats to slip wherever a smack can shelter, over the shallowest bars, this vessel is to be a sort of municipal man-of-war, like your city ice boat, and she will overhaul, with or without pitched battle, every foreigner seen in Maryland waters, capture and confiscate vessels, and carry prisoners to Baltimore. So, also, she will enforce the sanitary and produce laws, which are necessary to the oyster's full development and to the preservation of health among oyster-eaters. Carrying the State flag, she will be a legitimate man-of-war for State rights, and possibly will afford in season, for those fortunate enough to know her officers, a cruise of the Chesapeake, comparable for scenery, association, and provender with any inland voyage known to navigation.

Fancy such an excursion! We set sail from the broad natural dock of Baltimore, and while the monuments recede behind us, and the flag that inspired its own national song at Fort McHenry goes by, we see ahead the deserted castle of Fort Carroll, where our millions of masonry lie sacrificed, incapable of rebutting the arguments of modern armaments. Then the great shoal light, off North Point, blazes like a neuralgic and befevered sun. We head down the Chesapeake. Yonder, up the Severn, burn the lights of staid old Annapolis, that never recovered heart after Washington's Farewell Address. They eat oysters there when the wolf is at the door, and with stewed oysters think themselves poor as the shepherd of Saulsbury Plain. Now we explore the Patuxent, where the British fleet ascended to burn Washington, and Admiral Cockburn, sitting on a mule, ate Patuxent "plants" on the half-shell, and, barbarian that he was, sighed for English "natives." With such a taste, any man could burn the Capitol Now we are off Point Lookout, where the Rebel prisoners, like Don Quixote, sighed for the days of chivalry, and some scolloped or toast, with "fixins." St. Mary's river, cradle of the State, now reduced to a chew of tobacco and an oyster bed, basks in the contemplation of its own antiquity, like a skipper in a cheese. Turning up the Potomac, we pass many a creek at whose cool bottom the oyster, open-mouthed, lazily sucks like a marine pig, and seeing a black bass coming by hungrily, shuts up its shell and gurgles for mischief. Quite a population of oysters there are, so far down,

"All that tread the earth
Are but a handful to the tribes
That slumber in its bosom."

Here Booth crossed with Harold, so near the birthplace of Washington, which great chief, in the height of his power, used to have a darkey fill a bushel measure with "salts," and he ate them, as they were opened, with the point of his immortal sword. The story of the hatchet and cherry-tree is not half so effective as this. The one makes you cry; at the other your mouth waters. Sad, indeed, were the sacrifices of Washington. At Brandywine, when the day was dreadfully hot—Sparks curiously omits this story—Lafayette observed the General look in a melancholy way to the South.

"Vat is dere, *mon pere?*" he said.

"At this hour," said the General, "I always miss my three fry with tomato catsup, and two crackers thrown in."

To this Lafayette replied in a remark since historic:—"The world's my oyster."

He is said to have lived so long that this oyster soured upon him.

From the Potomac across to the Eastern Shore is an easy transition. Ploughing through the celebrated archipelago off the mouth of the Pocomoke, we come in sight of a stealthy fleet of cannibals. By the cut of their hulls we instantly perceive that they hail from Dock street wharf, Philadelphia. Then we pass the order, "Man the cutter."

The end of all this trip is that Price, Tompkins, Gray, etc., lose their orders for Chesapeakes. We proceed into Baltimore with a Philadelphia vessel, and the honor of Baltimore is vindicated.

G. A. T.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 126 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office No. 914 WALNUT Street. 7 8

EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN CHINA.

THE EAST INDIA

TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S OFFICE,

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ORGANIZED UNDER SPECIAL CHARTER FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL, $5,000,000

50,000 SHARES, $100 EACH.

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The Chinese Government having (through the Hon. Anson Burlingame) conceded to this Company the privilege of connecting the great seaports of the Empire by submarine electric telegraph cable, we propose commencing operations in China, and laying down a line of 900 miles at once, between the following ports, viz:—

	Population.
Canton	1,000,000
Macao	60,000
Hong Kong	250,000
Swatow	200,000
Amoy	250,000
Foo-Chow	1,250,000
Wan-Chu	300,000
Ningpo	400,000
Haug-Chean	1,200,000
Shanghai	1,000,000
Total	5,910,000

These ports have a foreign commerce of $900,000,000 and an enormous domestic trade, besides which we have the immense internal commerce of the Empire, radiating from these points, through its canals and navigable rivers

The cable being laid, this company propose erecting land lines and establishing a speedy and trustworthy means of communication, which must command there, as everywhere else, the communications of the Government, of business, and of social life, especially in China. She has no postal system, and her only means now of communicating information is by courier on land, and by steamers on water,

The Western World knows that China is a very large country, in the main densely peopled; but few yet realize that she contains more than a third of the human race. The latest returns made to her central authorities for taxing purposes, by the local magistrates, make her population *Four Hundred and Fourteen Millions*, and this is more likely to be under than over the actual aggregate. Nearly all of these who are over ten years old not only can, but do read and write. Her civilization is peculiar, but her literature is as extensive as that of Europe. China is a land of teachers and traders; and the latter are exceedingly quick to avail themselves of every proffered facility for procuring early information. It is observed in California that the Chinese make great use of the telegraph, though it there transmits messages in English alone To-day, great numbers of fleet steamers are owned by Chinese merchants, and used by them exclusively for the transmission of early intelligence, If the telegraph we propose, connecting all their great seaports, were now in existence, it is believed that its business would pay its cost within the first two years of its successful operation, and would steadily increase thereafter.

No enterprise commends itself as in a greater degree remunerative to capitalists, and to our whole people. It is of vast national importance commercially, politically, and evangelically.

Shares of this company to a limited number, may be obtained at $40 each. $10 payable down, $15 on the 1st of November, and $25 payable in monthly installments of $2 50 each, commencing December 1, 1868 on application to

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia,

To duly authorized Banks and Bankers throughout Pennsylvania, and at the

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU STREET,

8 29 NEW YORK.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C

H. S. K. G.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

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WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.

WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

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Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES

of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent ½ Second, for horse timing.

Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.

ETTTON AND EYELET STUDS

in great variety—newest patterns.

SOLID SILVERWARE

for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.

Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 12 4p

FRENCH CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Has just received per steamer Tarifa, a very large assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS,

Procuring these goods direct from the best manufacturers, they are offered at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. 5 29

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CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

SHOPS: NO. 215 LODGE STREET, AN

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FINANCIAL.

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BANKERS PHILA & N. YORK

Dealers in all Government Securities and Foreign Exchange.

Bills for sale on London, Paris, Frankfort, Etc.

Letters of Credit issued on Messrs. JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris,

AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELLERS' USE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on Commission.

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UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

At 102,

And Accrued Interest.

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AGENTS FOR

The Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

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We have on hand THE FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS of both Companies, for sale or Exchange for Government Securities.

Pamphlets, with Maps, Reports, and full information furnished on application. 6 1tf

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SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS

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ROCHESTER WATER WORKS CO.

FOR SALE AT 87½,

And Accrued Interest from JULY 1, 1868.

PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY.

January and July.

The aggregate amount of these Bonds issued by the Company is $400,000, upon their works estimated to cost over $1,000,000.

From a careful examination of the uses which will be made of the water in the city and suburbs, it is estimated that the Company will be able to pay LARGE DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK.

ONLY A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THESE BONDS ARE FOR SALE AT THESE PRICES.

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Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New

A Liberal Difference allowed.

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COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 7 8 3m

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

FINANCIAL.

820 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD

Are now finished and in operation Although this road is built with great rapidity, the work is thoroughly done, and is pronounced by the United States Commissioners to be first-class in every respect, before it is accepted, and before any bonds can be issued upon it.

Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the

WHOLE LINE TO THE PACIFIC WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1869.

The Company have ample means of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of its road; also United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built for which it takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, etc.

THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its Way or Local Business only during the year ending June 30, 1868, amounted to over

FOUR MILLION DOLLARS,

Which after paying all expenses was much more

[redacted]

done in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as those of this Government, which in 1857 were bought in at from 20 to 23 per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation, they are beyond the reach of political action.

The Company believe that their Bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and the right to advance the price at any time is reserved Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

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No. 36 S. THIRD Street.

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No. 16 S. THIRD Street.

AND IN NEW YORK

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,

No. 20 NASSAU Street,

AND BY

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,

No. 59 WALL Street,

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the Bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, and Means for Construction and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,

September 14, 1868. [5 1 fmwtf] New York.

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NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET

Stock and Gold Brokers.

QUOTATIONS OF NEW YORK STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND. 6 3 6p

R. GLENDINNING, JR. JOHN H. DAVIS

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.

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OFFICE, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

N. B. BROWNE, President
C. H. CLARK, Vice President.
E. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 1 15 wfm]

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, CHANDELIERS, HANDSOME VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning

Oct. 1, at 9 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior Household Furniture, comprising handsome walnut parlor and library suits, covered with brocatelle, rep, and hair cloths; oiled walnut chamber suits; two elegant French plate pier mirrors, 106x26 inches; elegant French plate mantel mirror, 65x48 inches; four superior rosewood piano-fortes made by Wilhelm & Schuler, H. Vogt, and others; wardrobes, book-cases, sideboards, extension tables, china, glassware, beds, and bedding, office furniture, platform scales and weights, 500 pounds white lead, plated ware, twenty-five bronze and gilt chandeliers, handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets, etc. etc. 9 29 2t

HANDSOME FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, MIRROR, BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC. ETC.

On Friday Morning.

Oct. 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1311 N. Fifteenth street, by catalogue, the entire household furniture, comprising walnut, parlor, dining, and sitting-room furniture, two suits walnut chamber furniture, French plate pier mirror, china and glassware, fine hair mattresses and bedding, fine Brussels and other carpets, kitchen furniture, refrigerator, etc. etc. [9 30 2t

C. D. McCLEES & CO. AUCTIONEERS No. 506 MARKET Street. 1 8

LARGE FALL SALE OF 1600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Thursday morning,

October 1, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, a prime and desirable assortment of Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc

Also a large line of Ladies', Misses', and Children's wear. [9 29 4t

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

On Thursday Morning,

Oct. 1 at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [9 25 4t

700 DOZEN HOSIERY AND GLOVES

Full lines women's white, brown, colored, and mixed cotton hose, plain fleece.

Full lines men's white, brown, French, and blue mixed cotton half hose.

Full lines boys', misses', and children's white, brown, mixed fancy hose, half and three-quarter hose.

Full lines men's, women's, and children's silk, Lisle cloth, Berlin, and cotton gloves.

ALSO,

an unusually large line of imported woollens.

ALSO,

a very large lot of bleached and brown prints, cloths, damaged at the late fire. [9 25

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, INCLUDING RICH ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS; ALSO, 100 PIECES FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

October 2, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of Ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, 100 pieces of oil cloths, etc. 9 26 5t

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.

On Monday Morning.

October 5, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

CIRCULAR.

LARGE, SPECIAL AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF PARIS SHAWLS,

Messrs. H. HENNEQUIN & CO.,

will sell through

BUNTING DURBOROW & CO.,

on four months credit,

On MONDAY, October 5,

A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF PLAIN THIBET AND MERINO SHAWLS, AND RICH PARIS BROCHE SHAWLS,

of their own well known manufacture and exclusive designs.

They will offer at this sale, for the first time all their new patterns of this season, which are very rich and stylish. The sale will consist of—

A full line of plain black and merino shawls, in long and square, with wool fringes, in all their various qualities, from medium to finest grades.

Grand fond and open centres square and long shawls, black and scarlet.

Paris broche square and long shawls in great variety, of very choice designs and qualities.

Paris broche square and long Cashmere shawls.

A gale rie and fond moyen square and long shawls.

Comprising a very choice and full line of new and desirable styles and qualities, including many of the richest goods imported.

This offering of shawls is composed entirely of goods of the manufacture of Messrs. H. HENNEQUIN & CO., and of designs exclusively their own, and will be found unsurpassed in variety and style by any offering ever made at auction.

H. HENNEQUIN & CO.

9 29 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday morning,

Oct. 6, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [9 30 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS,—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)

No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Large Sale No. 266 S. Fourth street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE FRENCH MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, FINE BRUSSELS CARPETS, MATTRESSES, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

October 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 266 S. Fourth street, by catalogue, the entire furniture of thirty rooms, including parlor furniture, superior walnut and cottage chamber furniture, dining room furniture, fine French plate mantel and pier mirrors, handsomely carved; superior wardrobes, hair mattresses, a large variety of blankets, comfortables, stoves, table and bed linen, China and glassware, kitchen furniture, refrigerators, etc.

May be seen early on the morning of sale. [9 29 2t

SPECIAL SALE OF STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS, ETC,

On Thursday Afternoon,

October 1, at 3 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a quantity of stationery, fancy goods, etc.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,

Also, an invoice of photograph albums, of various sizes. [9 25 3t

Sale No. 1625 Callowhill street.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

October 2, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1625 Callowhill street, the surplus furniture, walnut parlor furniture, chamber and dining-room furniture, fine Brussels carpets, china, kitchen utensils, etc. [9 29 3t

May be seen on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock.

Sale No. 529 Chesnut street,

LARGE SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS,

On Friday and Saturday Evenings,

Oct. 2 and 3 at 7½ o'clock, at the auction rooms (second story salesroom) by catalogue, a collection of fine oil paintings, handsomely framed. Open for exhibition two days previous to sale. [9 25 6t

Sale No. 1506 Summer street,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO, CARPETS, ETC.

On Saturday Morning,

October 3, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1506 Summer street, between Race and Vine streets, above Fifteenth, parlor and chamber furniture rosewood piano, made by Pennsylvania Manufacturing Company; feather beds, carpets, kitchen utensils, etc.

May be seen early on morning of sale. [9 29 4t

Sale at the Auction Rooms,

EXTRA FINE TRIPLE SILVER PLATED WARE.

On Saturday Morning,

October 3, at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a very desirable assortment of fine triple silver-plated ware, including tea sets, coffee and tea urns, epergnes, ice-water pitchers, tea trays, salvers, dinner and breakfast castors, tureens, vegetable dishes table, dessert, and tea spoons and forks; ivory handle knives; fine table cutlery, in cases; tea and call-bells, egg boilers, toast racks, cake baskets, berry dishes, etc.

These goods are from one of the best manufacturers in this city, and all of the newest patterns and latest designs.

May be seen early on the morning of sale. [9 25 7t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

Sale at No. 1607 Summer street.

ELEGANT ROSEWOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, LARGE MIRROR, CARPETS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

October 1st, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1607 Summer street, will be sold, the furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising rosewood piano-forte, made by Reichenbach & Son; suit of rosewood parlor furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, French plate mantel and pier mirrors, walnut chamber and sitting room furniture, beds and mattresses, dining-room furniture, china and glassware, mocking bird and cage, kitchen furniture, etc.

The Furniture can be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale.

Catalogues will be ready at the auction store on Wednesday. 9 29 2t

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SPECIAL SALE OF PARIS FANCY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Comprising 1600 Lots new and desirable Goods, now landing, by catalogue, on four months' credit,

On Thursday Morning,

October 1, at 10 o'clock, consisting in part of Paris morocco wallets; fancy purses; morocco travelling bags and satchels; companions; ear-rings and brooches; jet, steel, and fancy gilt sets, pocket cutlery; table cutlery; razors; sleeve buttons; pearl studs; hair, nail, and tooth brushes; ladies' and children's elastics; accordeons; harmonicas; pencils; thimbles; toy watches; snuff and tobacco boxes; pipes; pearl and fancy buttons, etc. [9 29 2t

LARGE POSITIVE SPECIAL SALE OF FALL STRAW GOODS, FELT AND VELVET HATS, ETC. By catalogue,

On Friday Morning,

October 2, comprising 250 cases newest Fall styles for ladies', misses', and children's wear. [9 29 3t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening,

A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.

City and country merchants will find bargains.

Terms cash.

Goods packed free of charge. 9 29

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. HOOP SKIRTS, 628.

NEW FALL STYLES.

LA PANIER, and all other desirable styles and sizes of our

CELEBRATED CHAMPION SKIRTS,

for ladies, misses, and children, constantly on hand and made to order. Largest assortment in the city and specially adapted for first class trade.

CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS!

Retailing at very low prices. Our assortment is complete, embracing Thompson's Glove Fitting, in all grades, from $2 25 to $5 50; Becket's superior French Woven Corsets, from $1 10 to $5 50; superior Wholebone hand made Corsets, from 81 cents to $2 20, in sheiks and circular gore; Madame Foy's Corset skirt supporters, at $1 80.

Also, Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets; which every lady should examine.

Corset Clasps 6 cents a pair.

Wholesale and Retail Manufactory and Salesroom, No 628 ARCH Street.

9 2 3m WM. T. HOPKINS.

COTTON AND FLAX,

SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

Of all numbers and brands,

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck Also Fever Meniufacturers' Drier Felts from one to several feet wide; Paulin g, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,

No. 102 JONES' Alley.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

Selling Liquor to Minors—Cowardly Attack on Campaign Clubs—A Woman Assaulted—Suspected of Larceny—A Cool Piece of Business.

—Christopher Schick, the proprietor of a lager beer saloon at Front and Arch streets, was before Recorder Given yesterday, charged with selling liquor to minors. He was held in $1000 bail for his appearance at Court.

—Last night, as the First Ward Campaign Clubs were passing Eighth and Morris streets, a volley of bricks were showered into their ranks, several of the missiles striking members, none of whom, fortunately, sustained severe injuries. Two fellows were subsequently arrested for being implicated in the assault, and will be held for a further hearing. As the Berry Campaign Club were leaving their headquarters, at Seventh and Catharine streets, last evening, an individual ran into the line and knocked one of the officers down. He managed to escape. Shortly afterwards, the Club were attacked with stones and other missiles. No arrests were made.

—This morning Mary Fisher was asleep in an alley in the vicinity of Thirteenth and Heath streets. John Murray entered the passage-way, and committed a gross assault and battery on her. Her cries attracted a policeman, who captured John. He was given a hearing before Alderman Hood, and was bound over in $800 bail to answer.

—Last night the policeman arrested Mary McCormick, at Tenth and Washington streets, with a quantity of wearing apparel in her possession, which she is suspected of having stolen. Alderman Bonsall held her for a further hearing, and the goods await an owner.

—Yesterday afternoon a lad carrying a basket of washed clothing along Shippen street, near Eighth, was stopped by William Baxter (a negro), who took the basket from him, and, sitting down on a step, commenced to array himself with some of the apparel. He was interrupted in his operations, and taken before Alderman Bonsall, who sent him below.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.—The arrangements for the grand display of the Boys in Blue are now nearly completed. The stands in the Independence Square will be erected to-day, and those on Broad street to-morrow. A large eagle, composed of gas jets, has been erected over the main entrance to Independence Square, and it will be lighted up on Thursday and Friday nights. The programme as published by us yesterday will be carried out. The following distinguished Generals and war Governors have promised to be present at the grand parade:—

General A. E. Burnside, General Daniel E. Sickles, Hon. Henry Wilson, General Judson Kilpatrick, General J. Bowman Sweitzer, Hon. William Dennison, General J. F. Farnsworth, General J. M. Thayer, General O. O. Howard, General John Cochrane, Hon. James Harlan, General J. C. Fremont, officers of Union League of New York, General T. M. Harris, General A. T. A. Torbert, General David McM. Gregg, General H. E. Payne, General O. S. Ferry, ex-Governor A. G. Curtin, ex-Governor Ichabod Goodwin, ex-Governor David Tod, ex-Governor James Y. Smith, ex-Governor Charles S. Olden, ex-Governor A. A. Bradford, ex-Governor Stephen Miller, ex-Governor Edward Solomon, Governor John W. Geary, Governor Marcus L. Ward, Governor Samuel Merrill, General H. L. Pearson, General James S. Negley.

A meeting of the Union soldiers who were confined at the Rebel slaughter-pens at Andersonville, Libby Prison, Belle Isle, Macon, Salisbury and other places, was held yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the rooms of the National Union Club, No. 1105 Chesnut street, for the purpose of forming a regiment to take part in the Convention of the "Boys in Blue," on the first and second of October. A committee, consisting of A. R. Calhoun, H. C. Potter, A. W. Norris, and G. P. Singer, was appointed, who prepared and submitted a call to those who had suffered imprisonment in the Rebel pens, requesting them to enrol themselves for participation in the "Prisoner Battalion." The roll will be open to-day and this evening.

Already the city is filling up with people who come from abroad to either take part in or witness the demonstration.

On Friday morning the ladies of Germantown will present a handsome silk flag to Post No. 6, Grand Army of the Republic. The ceremonies will take place in the Town Hall at 8 o'clock. The Post will then take the first train for the city to participate in the parade.

A PLEASANT OCCASION.—Last evening a deputation of the Phœnix Hose Company, of Poughkeepsie, New York, consisting of J. H. Bush, President; H. Dates, Assistant Foreman; and R. B. Light, W. M. Barnes, C. Blankanhorn, and H. S. Rowe, members, arrived in this city and proceeded to the house of the Perseverance Hose Company, on Race street, where they were received by a delegation of that organization.

The object of the visit was to present to the Perseverance, as an expression of their gratitude to the Philadelphians who received and entertained them the first night of their late visit to the city, a photographic album with places for 400 cards. The *cartes de visite* of the Company, the guests who accompanied them, and several old firemen, have places in the album. The book was gotten up in New York, to order, and is one of the finest ever turned out. It is of very large size, resembling a family Bible, and the workmanship is of the highest order. The front cover is inscribed as follows:—"Phœnix Hose Company, No. 1, of Poughkeepsie, to Perseverance Hose Company, No. 5, of Philadelphia." A preamble and resolutions are handsomely engrossed on a fly leaf, expressive of their fraternal regard.

The ceremony of presentation was proceeded with, when the visitors sat down to a hastily gotten-up banquet, as the Perseverance had received no notice of the visit. The gentlemen also took advantage of the occasion, and presented a donation of $50 to the Lyle Monument fund.

This morning the Committee were shown the sights by the Perseverance members. They leave to-night for home.

TARGET PRACTICE.—The annual festival of the Philadelphia Rifle Club commenced on Monday, and was finished last evening, at Washington Retreat. The members during that time indulged in target practice, while their friends enjoyed themselves in a manner only known to Germans. Last night Mr. Kiefer awarded the prizes, which comprised over eighty in number, valued at $1000, to the successful gentlemen. Sixty-five entered the lists, and of these the following received the principal prizes:—

First prize, which had been contributed by ladies, a full silver tea service, was awarded to Mr. Siegrist.

Second prize, contributed by the Club, a dozen of silver tablespoons, to F. G. Kolb, the winner of the first prize in the recent New York Schuetzenfest.

Third prize, a sum of money, to F. Laugenheim, who hit the four-inch target forty-seven out of fifty times.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—The quarterly meeting of the Philadelphia Baptist Sabbath School Association was held last evening, in the First Church, corner of Thirty-sixth and Chesnut streets, Rev. Dr. Griffith in the chair. A valuable and interesting paper on the Wonderful Preservation of the Hebrew and Greek Manuscripts of the Sacred Writings was read by Rev. W. Cathcart, and a paper by a lady teacher, on the Teacher in the Home of the Scholar, was read by Rev. W. Hornberger. The meeting was a very interesting one throughout.

FIRES.—At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the house No. 1836 Catharine streets was slightly damaged by fire.

The coal oil works of William G. Laird, on Race street wharf, Schuylkill, sustained trifling damage by fire shortly after 12 o'clock this morning.

THE FIRE YESTERDAY.—The loss sustained by Mr. William S. Elkins, proprietor of the Monument Petroleum Refinery, located at Hestonville, will reach $75,000, on which he has an insurance of $30,000, divided among New York and New England companies.

THE PRESS CLUB.—A meeting of the Philadelphia Press Club will be held at 4 o'clock this afternoon, at which proper action will be taken relative to the death of the late Charles H. Graffen. A full attendance is desired.

THE "BOYS IN BLUE."—The Committee on Quartering the "Boys in Blue" to arrive in this city, which is sitting at the Continental Hotel, has received despatches that the following delegations will surely be here:—

New York City Delegation,	.	1000 men,
Dauphin county, Pennsylvania,	.	300 "
Schuylkill county, "	.	300 "
Lebanon " "	.	75 "
Delaware State Delegation,	.	500 "
Allegheny county, Pennsylvania,	.	500 "
Northampton county, "	.	100 "
Colonel Kryzanowiski, "	.	75 "
Lewisburg, Union county,	.	75 "

QUARTERS HAVE BEEN PROVIDED

for 300 men of the Schuylkill county delegation at the headquarters of the Invincibles.

For 1000 men of the New York delegation at the City Armory.

For 80 men of the Lebanon county delegation at the Lincoln Hose Company's House.

For 100 men of the Northampton county delegation at the hall of the Sixteenth Ward Association.

For 75 men of the Lewisburg delegation at the Mantua Hook and Ladder Fire Company's Hall.

For 500 men of the Allegheny county delegation at Horticultural Hall.

Other halls and places have been secured, and the "Boys" will be quartered in them as fast as they arrive.

A number of private citizens have also proffered the accommodations of their houses.

Provision for fifteen hundred or two thousand will be made at National Hall, on Market street, below Thirteenth. Kitchens have been erected, and the Refreshment Committee is constantly receiving stores.

The style of ticket to be issued to each soldier or sailor to the table is as follows:—

Breakfast, October 1.	Dinner, October 1.	Supper, October 1.
Breakfast, October 2.	Dinner, October 2.	Supper, October 2.

[redacted]

FUNERAL OF ROBERT W. BARNARD.—Yesterday afternoon the funeral of Robert W. Barnard took place from his residence, No. 227 Christian streets, and was attended by the members of the Typographical Society, Templar Lodge, No. 258, I. O. of O. F., Franklin Division, No. 5, S. of T., Pennsylvania Union Beneficial Society, and the relatives and friends of deceased. Funeral services were held in Ebenezer Church, Christian street, above Third, and were participated in by Revs. M. D. Kurtz, Pennell Coombe, T. W. Simpers, and J. H. Alday. The remains were interred in the burial ground attached to the Church.

GRAND TEMPERANCE MEETING.—Excelsior Division Sons of Temperance held a public meeting last evening, at Union Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourth street, below Arch. Speeches were made by Judge Allison, Thomas M. Coleman, Esq., Rev. Mr. Carson, J. W. P. Pratt, R. W. G. P. Flick and others. At the close of the addresses a public installation of officers took place. A large audience was present, and the exercises were of an interesting character.

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.—This club parades to-night to the mass meeting, at Fifth street and Washington avenue. This makes the third turnout of this organization for the week thus far. The Invincibles want to give Berry for Congress a strong pull, and therefore every member that can possibly be out should be anxious to join the movement to-night. See order No. 12, in another column.

WE ARE GLAD to see that others of our Philadelphia clothing houses, following the good example of Wanamaker & Brown, have taken up their idea of a Grand Opening, and offer the people an opportunity of inspecting their stocks. The Opening at Oak Hall is, you remember, to-morrow.

THE DEATH OF CHARLES H. GRAFFEN.—At a meeting of the Athletic Base-Ball Club, held this morning, a series of resolutions expressive of the sense of the organization on the death of Mr. Graffen were passed. It was decided that the club attend the funeral in a body.

INTERNATIONAL BASE BALL MATCH.—It is now definitely settled that the Athletic Base Ball nine will play against the All England Cricketers, on Monday, October 12. This match has caused considerable excitement among both cricketing and base ball circles.

AN OWNER WANTED.—Last night the Harbor Police picked up a boat at South street wharf, containing a lot of copper, iron knees, and bolts, for which an owner is wanted at the Station, Front and Noble streets.

ATTENTION, PITTSBURGERS!—All Pittsburgers now in the city are requested to meet the Delegation from that city at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, West Philadelphia, at 7 o'clock A. M. to-morrow (Thursday).

THE annual Fall Sale of American Pictures and Crystal Medallions, from the American Art Gallery, New York (established for the encouragement of artists), commences this evening, continuing to-morrow and Friday evenings, at 7½ o'clock, in Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, by B. Scott, Jr., Auctioneer. The collection numbers 240 gems, all handsomely mounted in fine gold frames, and represented by artists of acknowledged reputation. Those wishing to purchase really fine paintings should attend, as it is a splendid opportunity.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver.
9 18 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING INVITATIONS,
ENTIRELY NEW STYLES,
for the coming season.
Those wishing Cards will please call and examine our
SAMPLES.
All Engraving and Printing executed in the building by first-class Artists only.
Prices lower than any other house in the city,
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
9 1mwsßm No. 913 ARCH Street.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME Mr. GEORGE H. EVANS, and will continue the Auction Commission and Jobbing business in the name of CLARK & EVANS.
D. W. CLARK.
Consignments of all kinds of merchandise solicited.
CLARK & EVANS Auctioneers,
9 29 tf No. 639 CHESNUT Street.

THE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE
SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK,
N. W. corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts.,
Solicit the accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, and trades in general. Prompt and careful attention given to the interests of our Depositors and Correspondents.
GEORGE W. HILL, President.
E. S. HALL, Cashier 25 1m5p

THIRD EDITION

THE WEST.

Political Outbreaks in St. Louis—Progress of Registration—Terrific Explosion of Nitro-Glycerine in Ohio—Destruction of Property.

FROM OHIO.

Explosion of a Train of Cars Containing Nitro-Glycerine—Terrific Shock and Atmospheric Vibration.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

URBANA, Ohio, Sept. 30.—Yesterday morning our citizens were startled by a sharp report, as of an explosion of cannon, which appeared to be right in our midst, shaking and swaying the buildings and breaking the window-glass. In an instant every one was astir to see, if possible, the cause of this tremendous report. They ran to the railroad yards, supposing it to be an engine.

Finding nothing in the city, they came to the conclusion it must have been the explosion of the engine of the Atlantic and Great Western train, No. 6, which had only been gone some fifteen minutes. Hundreds took the track, and went some seven miles east, when the flames of burning cars met their eyes.

It was ascertained that the car next to the engine had exploded with a terrific report, completely demolishing the engine and four cars, setting fire to the train, and soon consumed nearly the whole of it. Ten cars were burned to ashes; they were loaded with flour and pork. The car next to the engine which exploded was loaded with pork, and the supposition is that nitro-glycerine was in some way smuggled into it, which caused the explosion, and the serious injury of the engineer, Harry Whipple. The report was tremendous; had the whole train been loaded with powder it could not have been so loud. An iron rail was thrown three hundred yards from the track, and was bent double by the force. A house a quarter of a mile from the wreck was almost demolished, and the vibration came with such force that timbers flew in every direction, and telegraph wires were thrown down for about 600 yards. A gentleman from Marysville says the shock received there seemed as though it was within a few feet of them. It was also heard five miles beyond Marysville, thirty miles from the wreck. No one but the engineer was seriously hurt. The fireman was slightly hurt, and was blown over into a field.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Arrival of Bullion—Progress of Registration—Political Infelicities.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30.—Fourteen bars of silver, valued at $16 000, taken from the mines of the St. Louis and Montana Mining Company, arrived here from Montana, and will be exhibited at the Fair next week, prior to being sent to New York.

The registration of voters will close with the present week. Upwards of 30,000 for the city are now on the list, and the number will be increased to about 34,000.

The city has been unduly excited to-day by the riotous proceedings of a small political company last night, who were intoxicated and committed outrages. The Police Commissioners are to investigate the affair this evening. Moderate men of both parties are anxious for the preservation of order, but partisan feeling and bitterness run high, and disturbances are liable to occur at any time.

FROM NEW YORK.

Sales of Coal at Auction.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at auction, disposed of 60,000 tons of coal from the Lackawanna regions. The coal is deliverable at Elizabethport, N. J., during the coming month.

The following were the prices realized at this sale:—

Lump,	$5·15 to $5·25
Steamer,	5·37½ to 5·65
Broken,	6 00 to 6 15
Egg,	6 52 to 6·60
Stove,	6·80 to 6·90
Chestnut,	5·52 to 5·77½

The bidding was spirited, and prices considerably higher than at the last sale.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BOYS IN BLUE ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

JOSEPH W. BULLOCK acknowledges the following contributions for the entertainment of the Boys in Blue, on the occasion of their National Convention:—

Elliott S. Dunn	$25·00
James Jewett	5 00
J. Toussig	5 00
C. Milne	5·00
Thomas Tucker	10·00
Brooks, Miller & Co	10· 0
G. English	5·00
C. F. Clagborn	5·00
Seville Scofield	5·00
Dr. Lewis	10·00
William H. Greiner	25·00
T. W. & M. Browne & Co	25·00
J. W. Gaskill	5·00
James, S. Mason	50·00
T. Reynolds & Son	20·00
F. Miles	5·00
Wolf & Co	10·00
Payne & Co	20·00
Total	$224·00

Further donations can be forwarded to Nos. 40 and 42 Front Street. 1t

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful use WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 4§

NOTICE.—DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL COMPANY,
TRENTON, Sept. 29 1868.

On and after October 5, the through toll on anthracite coal will be as follows:—

On that passing through from the outlet at New Hope to New Brunswick, forty-three (43) cents per ton.

On that passing through from Bordentown to New Brunswick, including steam towage:—

From Fairmount to New York, seventy-two (72) cents per ton.

From Richmond to New York, sixty-seven (67) cents per ton.

Without steam towage:—

By barges and boats towed by steam, sixty (60) cents per ton.

By sailing vessels, forty (40) cents per ton.

JOHN G. STEVENS,
9 30 5t Engineer and Superintendent.

LECTURE.—REV. A. A. WILLITS will Lecture in Hall northeast corner BROAD and SPRING GARDEN Streets, on THURSDAY EVENING, October 1, at 8 o'clock. Subject—Mental Dyspepsia.

Tickets 50 cents, for sale at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street, and at No. 1018 Arch street. 9 26 5t

WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEND OIL COMPANY, Office, No 314 MARKET Street.—PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29, 1868.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared on the capital stock; also, an extra dividend of FIVE PER CENT., both payable on and after October 1. The transfer books will close on the 26th instant, and open Oct. 1.

9 25 5t THOS. B. SUPLEE, Treasurer.

LOST.

LOST, ON SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, TWO DISCHARGES. One from the Commodore McDonough, the other a transfer to the Preston, shipped, 1866; paid off 1868, in Portsmouth, N. H. A liberal reward if returned to PATRICK LEE, No. 512 LOMBARD Street. 11*

LOST OR STOLEN, SEPTEMBER 29, 1868, A NOTE drawn by EDWARD RYAN, in our favor and endorsed by him, dated September 5 at four months, for $386. All persons are forbid to negotiate the same. [11*] WILLIAM C. GRANT & CO.

FOURTH EDITION

IMPORTANT!

The Spanish Revolution.

It Ends in the Fall of the Bourbon Throne.

The Royal Army Defeated and Dispersed—The Conchas Join the Rebels—Madrid in their Hands—The Statue of the Queen Dragged Through the Streets.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The following important news has been received from Madrid:—

Jose Concha and Manuel Concha have pronounced for the revolution. The people of Madrid and the army garrisoning it have followed their example.

The statue of the Queen was dragged through the streets of Madrid by the rebels.

Paiva, of the Royal army, has been utterly defeated by the insurgents in the province of Ciudad Real; his army is dispersed and he himself is a fugitive.

Marshal Serrano, of the rebel army, is marching on the capital unopposed.

Prince Girgenti, son-in-law of the Queen, has been captured by the insurgents.

A Provisional Junta has been formed.

Perfect order prevails everywhere.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

General Blair's Arrival—The Alabama Memorial Endorsed—Gen. Dyer's Trial—Revenue Collector Appointed.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Alabama Delegation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The Alabama delegation waited on Secretary Schofield to-day, when he delivered to Governor Smith a copy of the letter addressed to General Meade from General Schofield, transmitting the order of the President, that troops should be distributed at all points wherever their presence may be necessary to sustain the civil authorities, and if General Meade has not sufficient troops he is directed to apply to the Secretary of War for an additional force, which will be furnished. The original letter was forwarded to General Meade by mail. The delegation having accomplished the object of their mission, leave to-morrow morning for Lome.

Movements of Frank Blair.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—Frank Blair arrived last evening, and after meeting a few of his intimate friends left for Silver Spring, to spend a day with his father. He declined a public demonstration, which his enthusiastic admirers were anxious to get up for him. He leaves to-night for Pennsylvania to speak there.

Revenue Collector Appointed.

The President to-day appointed A. J. Simmonds Collector of Internal Revenue for Montana, vice Langford, resigned.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

General Dyer's Trial.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—The meeting of the court of inquiry in the case of General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, has been postponed for one week from Monday next.

General Frank P. Blair

arrived here last night, and left to-day for the residence of his father, at Silver Spring, Maryland.

The Alabama Memorial Endorsement.

The official copy of the memorial and resolutions of the Alabama Legislature is endorsed as follows:—

First Referred to the honorable Secretary of War for consideration and action.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

Second. War Department, Sept 29.—Respectfully referred to Major-General George G. Meade, commanding Department of the South, for his action under the instructions from the department. Transmitted to General Meade, Aug. 25, 1868.

It was the purpose of these instructions to confer upon the Department Commanders all the authority which the laws allowed, and it is the wish of the President that, within the limits of his lawful authority, Major General Meade will exercise full discretion in his action, to the end that in any event the peace may be preserved. (signed.)

J. M. SCHOFIELD, Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, A. A. G. O., Sept. 29.—Respectfully transmitted to Major-General Meade commanding the Department of the South, for his guidance.

By command of General Grant.
(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

FROM DELAWARE.

Political Sentiment in the State.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 30.—There is a considerable degree of political feeling in this city and all the northern part of the State, large meetings being held by both parties. Last evening 1000 persons assembled in City Hall to hear Judge Bond, General A. E. King, and Archie Sterling, all of Baltimore, in behalf of the Republicans. Much enthusiasm was manifested. To-night Governor Swann, Mr. Labrobe, and Senator Pinckney Whyte are announced to speak to the Democracy. Governor Swann and General King are rival candidates for Congress in Baltimore, and their visit to Wilmington is accepted as part of their canvass in the lower counties. Hon. N. B. Smithers, General Torbert, and Dr. William C. Davidson are on the stump for Grant and Colfax. In this city the Republicans claim a larger majority for November than in September.

MANDAMUS.—In the Quarter Sessions this afternoon the affidavits of two citizens of the Twenty-second ward were presented to Judge Pierce, setting forth that the extra assessment of that ward was being held by two men of the same political party and with closed doors, in violation of the law, and were likewise assessing persons who did not apply for assessment; and that one of the deponents, Wm. Swayne, having gone into the assessment room to examine the books was forcibly ejected by a policeman. In view of these allegations the Judge ordered a peremptory mandamus to issue against these assessors, to compel them to open the doors of the assessment room, the writ to be returnable to-morrow morning. His Honor said that in 1867 Judge Brewster had decided that the assessment should be held with open doors, and the whole Court concurred in that decision.

Judge Ludlow, who happened to be in court at the time, remarked that he so fully coincided with the expression of this decision of Judge Brewster that, in the course of the day, he had issued from the Common Pleas writs of mandamus in four or five cases just similar to this.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPT. 30

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Pa 6s, 2series	104¾	60 sh Manuf Bk	33
$1000 Phil 6s, '80	89	10 sh W Phila R	65
$2·00 Bel & Del 2 m 6s	78	100 sh Read R	b5. 46 69
$2000 do	78	100 do	b30. 46 69
29 sh Cam & Am	128	300 do	b30. 46¾
12 do	s.128	200 do	s60a10. 46 69
100 sh Leh Nav	23¾	100 do	s5. 46¾
100 do	s60. 23½	100 do	s10. 46 56
100 do	c. 23¾	100 do	46¾
200 do	23¾	100 do	s10w5. 46¾

SECOND BOARD.

$600 City 6s, New	103	100 sh Leh Nav	b60. 23¾
$1000 Pa R 1 m 6s	100⅝	100 do	23½
$1000 Leh 6s gold	91	1400 do	23¾
100 sh Read	b5. 46¾	100 do	b60. 23½
200 do	s.r. 46¾	12 do	s. 23¾
100 sh Ocean Oil	¾		

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 30.—Cotton firm; middlings, 26c. bid and 26¼ asked. Flour in better demand, and lower to sell; Howard Street superfine, $8@8·75; do. extra, $9 75@11·75; do. family, $12@12·50; City Mills superfine $8@8 75; do. extra, $9 75@12; do. family, $12@13; Western fine, $6 25@6 75; do. superfine, $7·25@8 25; do extra, 9·25@10·25. Wheat dull; very good to choice red $2·75@2 85. Corn firm; white, $1·20@1·22; yellow, $1·26. Oats firm at 70@77c. Rye firm at $1·40@1 50. Provisions firm and unchanged.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—Cotton firm at 26c. Flour dull and declined 10@15c. Sales of 9000 barrels State $5·70@8·90; Ohio, $7 75@10·15; Western, $6·25@8 70; Southern, $8 50@13·75; California, $8 60@10 75. Wheat dull and declined 2@3c. Sales of 15,000 bushels spring at $1 67; White California, $1·85. Corn dull and declined 1c. Sales of 48,000 bushels at $1·12@1·14. Oats dull at 72@74. Beef quiet. Pork quiet at $28 50@28·62½. Lard heavy at 19¼@19½. Whisky firm and holders demand an advance.

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	127¼	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	109¼
N. Y. and Erie R.	47¼	Toledo & Wabash.	59¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	93½	Mil. & St. Paul R.	93½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	83½	Adams Express	53½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	85	Wells, Fargo	29¾
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	88¼	U. S. Express Co.	51
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	88¼	Tennessee, new	67¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	102½	Gold	141¼

Market steady.

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2. CHILDREN WITH THE POETS. By Harriet B. McKeever, author of "Twilight Musings," "Sunshine," "Edith's Ministry," "Woodcliff," "Flounced Robe," etc. etc. 12mo, cloth, $1·50.

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